Family Group Record- 808

Husband Robert GIBSON-2539

Born	Abt Mar 1855 or Mar. 1835	Place	Scotland
Christened		Place	
Died	25 Mar 1906	Place	Decatur, IL
Buried		Place	
Married		Place	Scotland
Husband's father Given name(s)		Last name	☐ Deceased
Husband's mother Given name(s)		Maiden name	☐ Deceased

Wife Angela M. JENKINS-2542

Born	Abt 1850	Place	Scotland
Christened		Place	
Died	7 Jan 1926	Place	Casselton, Cass, ND
Buried		Place	
Wife's father Given name(s)		Last name	☐ Deceased
Wife's mother Given name(s)		Maiden name	☐ Deceased

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 Sex F **Jessie McFarland GIBSON-2538**

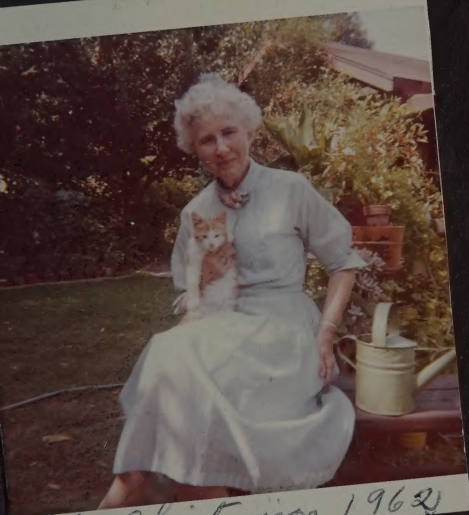
Born	26 Jun 1880	Place	Sterling, Scotland or Ayrshire, Scotland
Christened		Place	
Died	11 Mar 1937	Place	Oakes, Dickey, ND
Buried		Place	Cogswell, Sargent, ND
Spouse	Charles Amos JORDAN-2537	MRIN: 807	
Married	1 Nov 1899	Place	Fargo, Cass, ND

The Gibson women always lied their ages, so it is hard to get a proper year. Even their tomb stones give only date of death. Their quote, "Scotish women Never Tell Their Age".

Prepared by Mrs. Betty Leach	Address 7541 Oak Leaf Drive
Phone 707-537-1609	Santa Rosa, CA 95409-6263
Date prepared 28 Mar 2001	

Happy for you
that you have
already sold
your home. Am
certain any errors
on this were
my fault &
not yours.

Jean



Helen Christianson 1962

Helen Christianson.
daughter of Laura Salisbury
and N. J. Christianson
Aug - 1962

Helen M Christianson

Los Angeles -

Those are roses over her head.

What year was this taken & who took it?

Aunt Laura
Dorothy Christenson
Aunt Emma
Dorothy's mothers
sisters
2 children
Ernest Christenson

60

Ruth took this picture of me
at our garden gate!

3890

Helen Christenson
Cousin of
Dorothy Zoodoma

Family Group Record- 808

Husband	**Robert GIBSON-2539**
Wife	**Angela M. JENKINS-2542**

Notes and sources of information

WIFE - Angela M. JENKINS-2542

BIRTH DATE: Unsure of Birth Date; Date may be 23 Jan 1854 or 28 Jan? 1847.

Family Group Record- 844

Husband Henry GLOVER-2624

Born	Place	
Christened	Place	
Died	Place	
Buried	Place	
Married	Place	
Husband's father Given name(s)	Last name	☐ Deceased
Husband's mother Given name(s)	Maiden name	☐ Deceased

Wife Helena -2625

Born	Place	
Christened	Place	
Died	Place	
Buried	Place	
Wife's father Given name(s)	Last name	☐ Deceased
Wife's mother Given name(s)	Maiden name	☐ Deceased

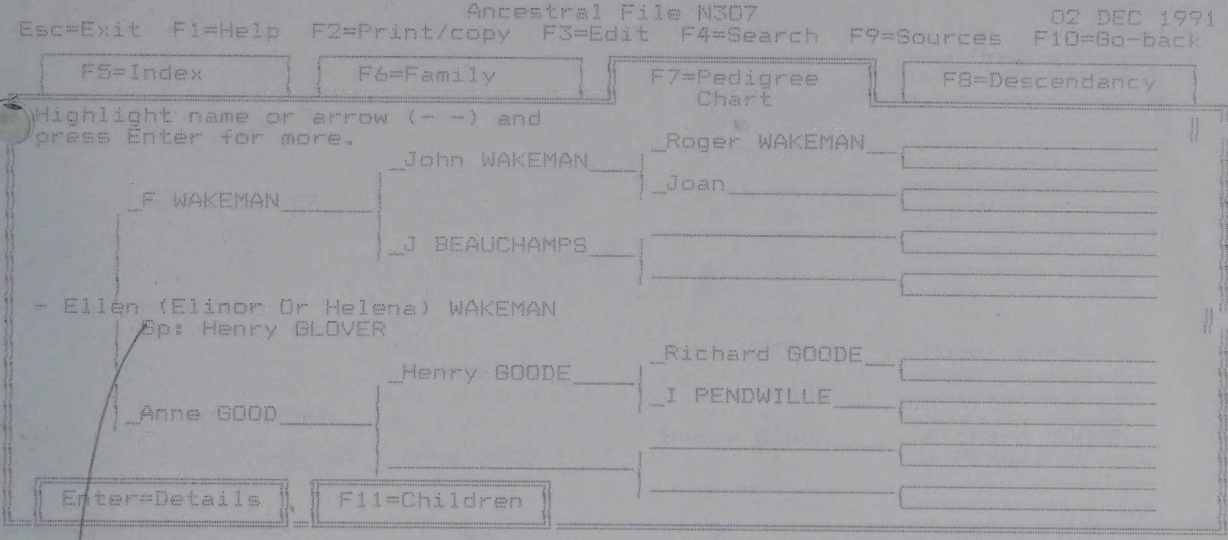
Children List each child in order of birth.

1 Sex F **Hannah GLOVER-2623**

Born May 1646	Place New Haven, CT	
Christened	Place	
Died 7 Jun 1722	Place Westfield, MA	
Buried	Place	
Spouse David ASHLEY-2622		MRIN: 843
Married 24 Nov 1663	Place New Haven, CT	

Prepared by Mrs. Betty (Zoodsma) Leach	Address 24 Calle Prospero
Phone 949-366-1680	San Clemente, CA 92673
Date prepared 27 Nov 2009	

Ashley



```
                            Ancestral File N307                          02 DEC 1991
Esc=Exit  F1=Help  F2=Print/copy  F3=Edit  F4=Search  F9=Sources  F10=Go-back
  F5=Index          F6=Family           F7=Pedigree          F8=Descendancy
                                           Chart
Highlight name or arrow (- -) and
press Enter for more.                         _Roger WAKEMAN__
                          _John WAKEMAN___|                  |_____________
                                          |_Joan_____________
        _F WAKEMAN______|                                    |_____________
       |                |
       |                |_J BEAUCHAMPS____|__________________|_____________
       |                                  |
       |                                  |__________________|_____________
 - Ellen (Elinor Or Helena) WAKEMAN
       | Sp: Henry GLOVER
       |                                   _Richard GOODE____
       |                  _Henry GOODE____|                  |_____________
       |                |                 |_I PENDWILLE______
       |_Anne GOOD______|                                    |_____________
                        |
                        |_________________|__________________|_____________
  Enter=Details    F11=Children           |
                                          |__________________|_____________
```

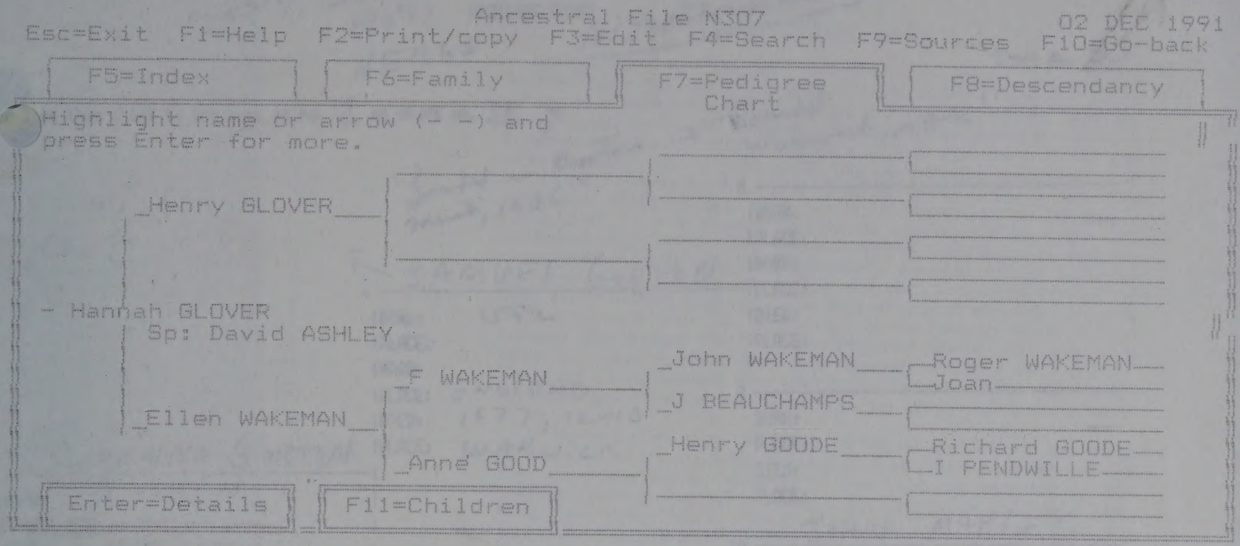
Copyright © 1990, 1991 by Corporation of the President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. All Rights Reserved.

Henry Glover father of Hannah Glover
b. 1646
m.
David Ashley.

m.
Ellen Russell
(Helena or Davis)
or
Ellen Wakeman

Source: Ed's notes

Ashley



```
                          Ancestral File N307                          02 DEC 1991
Esc=Exit  F1=Help  F2=Print/copy  F3=Edit  F4=Search  F9=Sources  F10=Go-back
   F5=Index          F6=Family           F7=Pedigree           F8=Descendancy
                                            Chart
Highlight name or arrow (- -) and
press Enter for more.

         _Henry GLOVER____

- Hannah GLOVER
     Sp: David ASHLEY
                                           _John WAKEMAN____  _Roger WAKEMAN__
                          _F WAKEMAN______                     _Joan__________
         _Ellen WAKEMAN__                  _J BEAUCHAMPS____
                          _Anne GOOD______ _Henry GOODE_____  _Richard GOODE__
                                                               _I PENDWILLE____
   Enter=Details      F11=Children
```

Copyright © 1990, 1991 by Corporation of the President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. All Rights Reserved.

David Ashley
m. b. 1642
Hannah Glover
b. 1646

s. Samuel Ashley
m. b. 1664
Sarah Kellogg
b. 1666

s. Daniel Ashley
m b. 1691
Thankful Hawkes

Sarah Kellogg dau of
Joseph Kellogg. Son of Martin Kellogg
+ b. 1666. +
Joanna Foote Prudence Bird

Source: Ed's Mother

Rev Benjamin Doolittle
b. 1695
+
Lydia Todd.

dau Eunice Doolittle
b. 1724
m.
Samuel Ashley
b. 1720

s. of Daniel Ashley
+
Thankful Hawkes (Taylor)

Samuel Ashley, Jr.
b. 1747
m
Lydia Doolittle
b. 1753

dau Content Ashley
m. b. 1771
Daniel Buck.

dau of Lucius Doolittle s. of Rev Benjamin Doolittle
+ b. 1728 +
Sarah Smith Lydia Todd

2-25-93 Gorton Family
(1907)
NEHGS

PEDIGREE CHART The Gortons in America

Chart No. 53

on this chart is the same as no. 19 on chart no. 3A

Comp says: 1647 to N.E.

"landed in Boston → "Founded Warwick, MASS."
march, 1636"

1 MARY BARTON
BORN: 5-1-1678
PLACE:
MARR: 3-17-1698
PLACE:
DIED: 3-6-1713
PLACE:
Spouse JABEZ GREENE

2 SUSANNA GORTON
BORN: c 1645-50
PLACE:
MARR: 6-18-1672
PLACE:
DIED: 5-28, 1739
PLACE:

3 BENJAMIN BARTON
BORN: 1645
PLACE:
DIED: 1720
PLACE:

4 SAMUEL GORTON
BORN: 1592
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE: ENGLAND
DIED: 1677, 12-10
PLACE: WARWICK

5 MARY MAPLET
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

6 RUFUS BARTON → "first settler in what is now N.Y.C."
"moved to Portsmouth, R.I
later in Warwick
"Quaker"
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

7 MARGARETTE HUNNEWELL
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

8
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

9
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

10 JOHN MAPLET
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

11
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

12
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

13
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

14
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

15
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

e and address of submitter:

ne:

a learned man, self-educated, studious, contemplative, a profound thinker, who in his spiritual meditations amid ancient Warwick's primeval groves wandered off into infinite and eternal realities, forgetful of earth and all earthly relations. He did indeed clothe his thoughts at times in clouds, but then it was because they were too large for any other garment. No one who shall rivet his attention upon them shall fail to catch some glimpse of giant limb and joint, and have some dim conception of the colossal form that is enshrouded within the mystic envelopment. Yet in common life no one was more plain, simple and unaffected than Gorton. That he was courteous, affable and elegant, his very enemies admit, and even greviously complain of his seductive language. He was a man of courage, and when aroused no hero of the *Iliad* ever breathed language more impassioned or effective. Nothing is more probable than that such a man, in the presence of the Massachusetts Magistrates, felt his superiority and moved and spoke with somewhat more freedom than they deemed suited to their dignity. Far more sinned against than sinning, he bore adversity with heroic fortitude; and if he did not conquer, he yet finally baffled every effort of his enemies."

On November 27, 1677, he deeded to his son Samuel the homestead at Warwick, to his son John all lands west of Warwick, other lands to Benjamin; and further deeded for love, etc., to sons-in-laws and daughters lands in Narragansett, viz.: To Daniel Cole and wife Maher, John Sanford and Mary, William Mace and Sarah, John Warner and Ann, John Crandall and Elizabeth, and Benjamin Barton and Susanna. To son Samuel he commits "the care of my beloved wife during widowhood, if she live to be a widow, and she to be maintained with convenient housing and necessaries;" provision is also made for her "recreation in case she desires to visit her friends."

Samuel died in the year 1677 in December, probably the 10th day of the month, aged within a few days of eighty-six years. The time of Mary's death is unknown. His body rests in the Gorton burial ground at Warwick, and her body also probably rests there. No monument of marble or stone has ever marked their graves.

CHILDREN:

2. SAMUEL GORTON, born 1630, married Susanna Burton.
3. MARY GORTON, born ——, married (1) Peter Greene, married (2) John Sanford.
4. MAHER GORTON, born ——, married Daniel Cole.
5. JOHN GORTON, born ——, married Margaret Weeden.
6. BENJAMIN GORTON, born ——, married Sarah Carder.
7. SARAH GORTON, born ——, married William Mace.
8. ANN GORTON, born ——, married John Warner.
9. ELIZABETH GORTON, born ——, married John Crandall.
10. SUSANNA GORTON, born ——, married Benjamin Barton.

[John and Mary Maplet had John, Josceline, Elizabeth, Mary, and probably other children. John was learned, candid and ingenious and an excellent Latin poet, President of Worcester College and later eminent in medicine and Physician extraordinary to the King. Elizabeth married (1) Samuel Champlin, married (2) William Hamm. She left children Samuel Champlin and Elizabeth Champlin, the latter marrying a Mr. Warrington. Mary married Samuel Gorton. (Stevens' Cyclopedia of National Biography Guidott's Lives of the Physicians of Bath, Eng., New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vols. xliv, xlvi.)]

From: Samuel Gorton His Life and Times
A History of Providence & R.I.' The
Gorton Family by Samuel Gorton Descendant

WEHGS
2-26-93

CS
71
G675
(1907)

9. ELIZABETH^{2} GORTON (Samuel^{1}) married, June 18, 1672, John Crandall, Jr. His father, John, was one of the elders of the Baptist Chrurch at Newport, the first elder of the church at Westerly; was Deputy while at Newport. In 1696 John, Jr., was at Narragansett. He died in 1704. (See Austin's One Hundred and Sixty Allied Families.)

CHILDREN:

42. JOHN CRANDALL.
43. ELIZABETH CRANDALL, married —— Wilcox.
44. MARY CRANDALL, married —— Phillips.
45. PETER CRANDALL.
46. SAMUEL CRANDALL.

10. SUSANNA^{2} GORTON (Samuel^{1}) married, June 18, 1672, Benjamin^{2} Barton, son of Rufus^{1} and Margarette, born 1645, died 1720. She died May 28, 1734. His father Rufus came from England and first settled where the city of New York now stands, and is said to have been the first settler there, but left there to escape the persecution of the Dutch, he being a Quaker, and settled in Portsmouth, R. I.; lived later in Warwick and was a Magistrate there. He was in 1648 sent by the Rhode Island Assembly to Massachusetts to secure the release of their Commissioner, Samuel Gorton, who having just returned from England was detained by the Massachusetts Magistrates, in violation of the Parliament's letter, until after the Rhode Island election. The homestead at Warwick is now, or was recently, owned by Benjamin Rufas Barton, a descendant of the seventh generation. (Fuller's History of Warwick, p. 40; Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island.)

CHILDREN:

47. RUFAS BARTON, born 1673, married Sarah Robinson.
48. ANDREW BARTON, married Rebecca Low.
49. MARY BARTON, born May 1, 1678, married Jabez Greene.
50. PHEBE BARTON, married, August 5, 1704, Henry Tucker.
51. NAOMI BARTON, married (1) Ebenezer Slocum, married (2) Edward Carr.
52. ELIZABETH BARTON, born ——.

518. **Abraham Greene**, born 1740, married (1) Patience Arnold, (2) Mary Reynolds.
519. **Hannah Greene**, born 1743, married Nathan Greene.
520. **Ruth Greene**, born 1748, married (1) John Greene, (2) John Langford.

189. BENJAMIN⁴ GREENE (Mary³ Susanna² Sam'l¹), born Feb. 16, 1704, married Ann Hoxie, daughter of Joseph Hoxie, of Westerly, R. I. He was with his brother owner of the iron works at Potowomut and Coventry.

Children:

521. **Sarah Greene**, born September 14, 1736, married Nicholas Bragg, Jr.
522. **Benjamin Greene**, born April 23, 1738; moved to N. Y. State.
523. **Mary Greene**, born March 5, 1739.
524. **Ann Greene**, born December 31, 1742.

190. JABEZ⁴ GREENE (Mary³ Susanna² Sam'l¹), born July 26, 1705, married (1) Mary Gould, sister of Elizabeth and daughter of Jeremiah Gould. She died 1732. He married (2) Susanna Arnold, daughter of Philip and Susanna (Greene) Arnold.

Children:

525. **Jeremiah Greene**, born 1726, died 1730.
526. **Elizabeth Greene**, born 1728, married John Mott (Jacob³ John² Adam¹).
527. **Jeremiah Greene**, born 1731, married Mary Goddard.
528. **Susanna Greene**, born 1736, married Silas Weaver; no children.
529. **Mary Greene**, born 1737, married (1) Edward Gorton, Jr., (2) Charles Holden, No. 283.
530. **Margaret Greene**, born 1740, married Jacob Greene, No. 535.
531. **Catharine Greene**, born 1747.
532. **Griffin Greene**, born 1749, married Sarah Greene, No. 395.

191. NATHANIE'L GREENE (Mary³ Susanna² Samuel¹), b. November 14, 1707, died October 1768, married (1), September 13, 1733, Phebe⁵ Greene (2d cousin), of Benjamin⁴ Benjamin³ Thomas² John¹ Greene, who died May 3, 1737; married (2), April 18, 1739, Mary Mott, daughter of Jacob and Rest (Perry) Mott, who died March 7, 1753. He was a Quaker preacher.

Children:

533. **Benjamin Greene**, born 1734, married Freelove Tillinghast; no children.
534. **Thomas Greene**, born 1735, died 1760; unmarried.
535. **Jacob Greene**, born March 7, 1740, married Margaret Greene, 530.
536. **Phebe Greene**, born 1741, died 1741.
537. **Nathaniel Greene**, born July 27, 1742, married Katharine Littlefield.
538. **William Greene**, born November 1, 1743, died unmarried; served in Revolutionary War.
539. **Elisha Greene**, born December 10, 1746, married Jane Flagg.
540. **Christopher Greene**, born July 3, 1748, married (1) Katharine Ward, (2) Deborah Ward.
541. **Perry Greene**, born November 9, 1749, married Elizabeth Belcher.

192. JOHN⁴ GREENE (Mary³ Susanna² Sam'l¹), born February 14, 1710, married Ann Hoxie, widow of his brother, Benjamin. He was a partner with his brothers in the iron works.

Child:

542. **Gideon Greene**, born 1745, married Mary Howland.

193. RUFAS⁴ GREENE (Mary³ Susanna² Sam'l¹), born June 2, 1712, died December, 1784, married, February 3, 1735, Martha Russell, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Tucker) Russell. He was an iron manufacturer with his brothers, and was engaged also in mercantile business. Resided at East Greenwich.

Children:

543. **Abraham Greene**, born October 2, 1736, married (1) Eleanor Langford, (2) Mary Reynolds.
544. **Russell Greene**, born March 9, 1738, married Barbara Casey.

545. **Phebe Greene**, born December 2, 1740, maried Sylvester Greene.
546. **Mary Greene**, born March 20, 1743, married John Reynolds.
547. **Joseph Greene**, born March 20, 1745, married Patience Sheffield, of Caleb.
548. **Rufas Greene**, born March 17, 1748, married Margaret ——.
549. **William Greene**, born May 13, 1749, married, April 18, 1773, Mary Sheffield, of Caleb, No. 908a; moved to N. Y. State; may have had children.
550. **Caleb Greene**, born August 31, 1751, married Phebe Russell.
551. **Charles Greene**, born July 28, 1753, married Phebe Sheffield, of Benj.
552. **Stephen Greene**, born January 1, 1756, married Patience Wall.
553. **Martha Greene**, born April 20, 1758, died April 30, 1759.
554. **Jonathan Greene**, born April 16, 1760; removed to Hinesboro ug Vt.
555. **David Greene**, born April 16, 1760, married Eunice Hopkins.
556. **Martha Greene**, born June 23, 1763, married George Harris.

Rufas & William N.Y.

FIFTH GENERATION.

205. MARY⁵ GORTON (Samuel⁴ Samuel³ Samuel² Samuel¹), born at Swansey, November 13, 1746, married, December 2, 1764, Thomas⁴ Wilbur, son of Thomas³ and Mercy (Bowen) Wilbur (Thomas³ Daniel² Thomas¹). They lived in Swansey, the portion now Somerset, Mass., where she died February 27, 1831. The first of the Wilbur family in America, William¹, came from England and settled in Portsmouth, R. I. Daniel² went to Swansey, where he died in 1641. His gravestone at Somerset reads: "In memory of the first settler of Swansey."

Children:

557. **Peleg Wilbur**, born February 22, 1765, married Marcy Gooding.
558. **James Wilbur**, born September 2, 1766, married Susanna Gorton, No. 218, (2) Patience C. SUPPLEMENT.
559. **Joseph Wilbur**, born ——, died in infancy.
560. **Mary Wilbur**, born May 19, 1771, married Joseph Gorton, No. 221
561. **Phebe Wilbur**, born February 16, 1773, married David Whitman, (2) Alex Havens.
562. **Ruth Wilbur**, born 1775, married Cranston Evans.
563. **Patience Wilbur**, born March 6, 1777, married Jonathan Purington.
564. **Chloe Wilbur**, born July 11, 1780, married John Gardner.
565. **David Wilbur**, born March 16, 1783, married Sarah B. Gardner.
566. **Thomas Wilbur**, born October 4, 1785, married Mary Ann Rice.

206. PELEG⁵ GORTON (Samuel⁴ Samuel³ Samuel² Samuel¹), born at Swansey, January 11, 1750, married, January 22, 1769, Dorcas Wood, born April 23, 1747, daughter of Silas and Jane (Capwell) Wood. Silas Wood served in the Southern Army, Revolutionary War; drew pay from the State of Rhode Island August 1, 1780. Peleg Gorton in about 1778 moved from Rhode Island to Vermont, and thence in 1781 to New York State and purchased and settled on land laying upon the boundaries and in both the present counties of Rensselaer and Columbia, near the villages of Stephentown and Lebanon Springs. He served in Colonel R. Van Rensselaer's Regiment, Albany County Militia, and otherwise in the Revolutionary War. He was very successful in business and finances, and during the war loaned money to General Washington and the Revelutionary cause. He in 1781 with five others bought the township of Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y., on a portion of which the city of Corning now stands, and settled his sons upon the purchase—Peleg, Moses, Rufas, and Stephen on the west, and Benjamin, Russell, Silas, and Samuel on the east side of the Chemung

East Greenwich October 2, 1736, married (1), February 13, 1763, Eleanor, daughter of John and Barbara (Rice) Langford, of East Greenwich; married (2), January 9, 1774, Mary, daughter of James Reynolds, of South Kingstown.

CHILDREN:

1494. SYLVANUS GREENE, born October 25, 1763; no family.
1495. RUSSELL GREENE, born October 29, 1767, died 1809 in U. S. service at Fort Henry.
1496. CASEY GREENE, born December 28, 1770, died young.
1497. MARY (POLLY) GREENE, married William Burke, Jr., of Warwick.

544. RUSSELL^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), b. at East Greenwich March 9, 1739, married, November 3, 1763, Barbara, daughter of Thomas Casey, who died July 26, 1785. He died February 24, 1768.

CHILD:

1498. CASEY RUSSELL GREENE, born March 31, 1765, died December 4, 1768.

545. PHEBE^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), b. at East Greenwich December 20, 1740, married, December 3, 1761, Sylvester Greene, of Pawtuxet, born November 3, 1737, son of Thomas and grandson of John Greene, of West Greenwich, one of the Newport Greenes, not a descendant of John, surgeon, of Warwick.

CHILDREN:

1499. NICHOLAS DAVIS GREENE, born September 28, 1762, married Elizabeth^6 Greene.
1500. MARY GREENE, born December 28, 1764, married William James.

546. MARY^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), born March 20, 1743, married, June 1, 1766, John Reynolds, of South Kingstown, son of James. John probably was brother of Mary Reynolds, wife of her brother, Abraham. Settled in Hancock, N. Y.

CHILDREN:

1501. JOHN REYNOLDS, died unmarried.
1502. ANN REYNOLDS, married a Mr. Harris.

547. JOSEPH^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), born at E. Greenwich, March 20, 1745, married, September 9, 1770, Patience Sheffield, daughter of Caleb and Lydia (Cook) Sheffield, No. 322, who died April 20, 1839, in her 93d year. He died in East Greenwich March 25, 1825, in his 81st year. He was a rope manufacturer; was Sergeant of Colonel Fry's Regiment, Kentish Guards, Revolutionary War. (Newport *Mercury*, July 28, 1899. Greene Family, p. 216.)

CHILDREN:

1503. BARNABAS GREENE, born November 2, 1771, married Mrs. Mary Weeden.
1504. SAMUEL GREENE, born May 23, 1774.
1505. LYDIA GREENE, born February 27, 1776, married James Sweet.
1506. SUSANNA GREENE, born July 4, 1778, died May 17, 1858, unmarried.
1507. MARY GREENE, born June 8, 1780.
1508. JOSEPH GREENE, born December 19, 1781, married Mary Floyd.
1509. CATHARINE GREENE, born May 28, 1783, married Augustus Mumford Gardner.
1510. SARAH GREENE, born October 31, 1785.
1511. ELIZA GREENE, married, February 8, 1809, James Millard, of Samuel.

548. RUFAS^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), born at E. Greenwich March 17, 1747, married Margaret. It is thought that he settled in New York State. His only child we have record of lived there.

CHILD:

1512. NANCY GREENE, born March 12, 1771.

550. CALEB^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), born Aug. 31, 1751, married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Russell, of Dartmouth, Mass. Resided at New Bedford, Mass. He married (2), May 6, 1797, Amy, daughter of David and Martha Harris, at Friends' Meeting-house, Providence.

CHILDREN:

1514. RUFAS GREENE, born November 26, 1775, married Eliza Sherwood.
1515. JUDITH GREENE, born August 12, 1779, died 1795.
1516. GILBERT GREENE, born August 12, 1779, died November 1, 1788.
1517. JOSEPH GREENE, born May 31, 1781, died April 16, 1784.
1518. ABRAHAM GREENE, born April 7, 1783, died April 6, 1784.
1519. ELIZABETH GREENE, born 1785, married John Thornton; no children.
1520. MARY GREENE, born February 22, 1787, married Daniel Otis.
1521. JOSEPH GREENE, died in infancy.

551. CHARLES^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), b. July 28, 1753, died September 15, 1816, married (1), December 6, 1778, by Elder John Gorton, Phebe, daughter of Benjamin Sheffield, of Jamestown, R. I.., who died May 1, 1796, aged 41. He married (2), December 25, 1796, at Philadelphia, Eliza, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Wallace, who died January 1, 1830. He, with his family and wife's mother, moved in 1788, to Marietta, Ohio, where they owned shares in the Ohio Company. He was a merchant there and a vessel owner. He later resided in Cincinnati.

CHILDREN:

1522. NABBY SOPHIA GREENE, born August 25, 1779, married Geo. W. Burnett.
1523. MARIA ANTOINETTE GREENE, born December 6, 1781, married Alexander Grimes.
1524. SUSAN HARVEY GREENE, born August 19, 1784, died young, unmarried.
1525. CHARLES RUSSELL GREENE, born December 21, 1785, married Acshah Disbrow.
1526. WILLIAM WALLACE GREENE, born August 15, 1798, married Sarah Ann Coun.
1527. ROBERT CHAMBERS GREENE, born October 24, 1800, married Maria F. Burrows.
1528. LEWIS GREENE, born November 27, 1802, died 1842.
1529. CALEB GREENE, born Dec. 14, 1804, married twice; died Oakland, Cal.
1530. EDELISA GREENE, born June 16, 1807, married John F. Hunt, St. Louis.
1531. REBECCA BURNETT GREENE, born Feb. 22, 1813, married Timothy Mitchell.

552. STEPHEN^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), b. January 16, 1756, married, April 21, 1779, Patience Wall, daughter of William and Hannah (Cook) Wall, No. 919.

CHILDREN:

1532. FANNY FLORENCE GREENE, married, Apr. 8, 1802, John Wing, of Ebenezer.
1533. ELEAZER GREENE, married; lived at St. Bartholomew, W. I.; c. there.
1534. WILLIAM GREENE, married Miss Westcott, of Warwick, R. I.
1535. AUGUSTUS GREENE, born 1784, married Mary Andrews, 1344.
1536. STEPHEN GREENE, born 1788, married Sarah Parish, daughter of Dr. John.
1537. SAMUEL GREENE, married Miss Brown, (2) Daisy N. Dorsey, of Phila.
1538. DAVID GREENE, born 1796, married; had a son William.
1539. JOB WALL GREENE, born 1798, married Jeannet Hunting; had William and Janette.
1540. SALLY GREENE, married Thomas Westcott, of Samuel, of Prov., R. I.
1541. HANNAH GREENE, born 1803, married a Mr. Shuman.

555. DAVID^5 GREENE (Rufas^4 Mary^3 Susanna^2 Sam'l^1), born April 16, 1760, married, October 30, 1783, by Elder John Gorton, Eunice Hopkins, daughter of Jonathan Hopkins, of Middletown, R. I. He was a mariner; died October, 1792, in New York. She died November 20, 1836, at Lawrence, Otsego County, N. Y.

born September 19, 1778, married (1), January 21, 1810, Pamelia Gould, daughter of James, who died August, 1822, aged 30 years; married (2) Elizabeth Eldridge Aylesworth, daughter of George and Mary (Brown) Aylesworth, of Coventry and North Kingstown, who died 1869. He died June 16, 1867.
Children:

4069. James Gould Greene, born May 3, 1811.
4070. Sarah Greene, born June 21, 1814.
4071. Mary Gould Greene, born July 8, 1816, died October 8, 1850.
4072. Pamelia Brown Greene, born 1825, died June 3, 1849.
4073. Hester Amy Greene, born 1827, died February 22, 1849.
4074. Maria Brown Greene, born 1830, died February 25, 1847.

1503. BARNABAS[6] GREENE (Joseph[5] Rufas[4] Mary[3] Susanna[2] Samuel[1]), born November 2, 1771. He married Mrs. Mary Weeden.
Children:

4075. Russell Greene, born June 14, 1794.
4076. Mary Greene, born January 17, 1796.
4077. Sophia Greene, born December 1, 1798.
4078. John Smith Greene, born December 30, 1800.
4079. Anne Roger Greene, born December 17, 1802.
4080. Hannah Greene, born August 10, 1805.
4081. Emily Johnson Greene, born August 6, 1806.
4082. Asa Niles Greene, born June 13, 1809.

1505. LYDIA[6] GREENE (Joseph[5] Rufas[4] Mary[3] Susanna[2] Samuel[1]), born February 27, 1776, married, October 8, 1797, James Sweet, son of James.
Children:

4083. Lydia Sweet, married William James Greene, 3928.
4084. Maria Sweet, married Charles Nicholas Greene, 3924.

1508. JOSEPH[6] GREENE (Joseph[5] Rufas[4] Mary[3] Susanna[2] Samuel[1]), born December 19, 1781, married Mary Floyd, of New Bedford, Mass. He was a rope manufacturer.
Children:

4085. Lydia French Greene, born 1[illegible] married William F. Danley.
4086. William Charles Greene, b[illegible] June 22, 1815, married Eliza[7] Gorton.
4087. August Gardener Greene, [illegible]t. 5, 1819, married Elizabeth B. Greene.
4088. Deborah Flood Greene, born March 20, 1822, m. Benjamin L. Waldron.
4089. Sarah Smith Greene, born September 19, 1824, died May 20, 1848.
4090. Elizabeth Greene, born November 17, 1829, married John A. Gladding.
4091. Joseph Edwin Greene, born 1831, married Celia F. Hatch.

1514. RUFAS[6] GREENE (Caleb[5] Rufas[4] Mary[3] Susanna[2] Samuel[1]), born November 26, 1775, married Eliza Sherwood, of New York. He died in Cincinnati in 1832.
Children:

4092. Eliza Sherwood Greene, married and died leaving a son.
4093. Freelove Greene, married and died leaving one son.
4094. Caleb Barton Greene, married and had Lewis H. 1835 and Wm. S. 1837.
4095. Moses William Greene, died when a lad
4096. Egbert Greene, died young.
no 4097. Mary Greene, married and died, no children.
4098. Anne Greene, died young.
4099. Joseph Greene, unmarried when last heard of in 1855.

1520. MARY[6] GREENE (Caleb[5] Rufas[4] Mary[3] Susanna[2] Samuel[1]), born February 2, 1787, married, 1818, Daniel Otis, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Harris) Otis. Dr. Ephraim Otis was a surgeon in the French War.
Children:

4100. Ephram Otis, born June 18, 1819, unmarried.

daughter of John^{3} and Mary (Rhodes) Low (Anthony^{2} Low and wife Frances, John^{1} Low and wife Elizabeth). Mary Rhodes was daughter of Zachariah and Joanna (Arnold) Rhodes. Andrew Barton died April 9, 1723, and his wife died shortly after.

CHILDREN:

180. Benjamin Barton, born 1703, married (1) Mary Haile, married (2) Lydia Brown.
181. Samuel Barton.
182. Andrew Barton.
183. Rufas Barton, married Catharine Rhodes. Greene, No. 789.
184. Anthony Barton.
185. Phebe Barton.
186. Susanna Barton.

49. MARY^{3} BARTON (Susanna^{2} Samuel^{1}), born May 1, 1678, died March 6, 1713; married, March 17, 1698, Jabez^{3} Greene, born May 17, 1673, died October 1, 1741, son of James^{2} and Elizabeth (Anthony) Greene (John^{1} Greene). They were Quakers and the meetings were frequently held at their house. They were the grandparents of Major General Nathaniel Greene. Jabez inherited the Iron Forge at Potowomut, where he and his children carried on the business. He married (2), May 23, 1716, Mary Whitman, daughter of Valentine Whitman, of Providence, and had Mary, who (1) married Caleb^{4} Greene of John^{3}, of West Greenwich (Beryam^{2}, John^{1} Greene, not of the Warwick family); and (2) married Charles Atwood.

CHILDREN:

187. Susanna Greene, born June 20, 1699, married William Chadsey.
188. James Greene, born April 24, 1701, married Elizabeth Gould.
189. Benjamin Greene, born February 16, 1704, married Ann Hoxie.
190. Jabez Greene, born July 26, 1705, married Mary Gould.
191. Nathaniel Greene, born November 4, 1707, married (1) Phebe Greene, married (2) Mary Mott.
192. John Greene, born February 14, 1710, married Ann Hoxie.
193. Rufas Greene, born June 2, 1712, married Martha Russell.

50. PHEBE^{3} BARTON (Susanna^{2} Samuel^{1}) married, October 5, 1704, Henry Tucker, born October 30, 1680, son of Abraham and Mary (Slocum) Tucker.

CHILDREN:

194. Susan Tucker, born June 8, 1706.
195. Mary Tucker, born July 12, 1708.
196. Patience Tucker, born October 31, 1710.
197. Henry Tucker, born April 8, 1713.
198. Benjamin Tucker, born October 21, 1716.
199. Abraham Tucker, born February 16, 1719.

51. NAOMI^{3} BARTON (Susanna^{2} Samuel^{1}) marired (1) Ebenezer Slocum, born January 20, 1686, died October, 1715; marired (2), July 13, 1721, Edward Carr, born September 14, 1689.

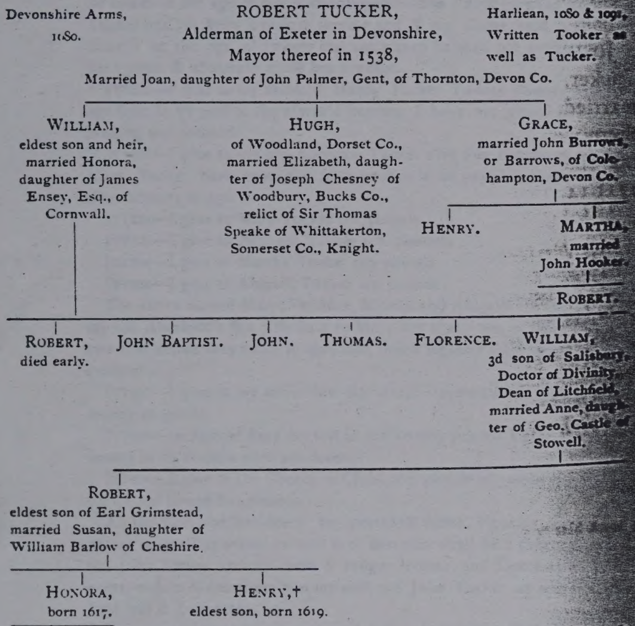
CHILDREN:

200. Ruth Slocum.
201. Edward Carr.
202. Benjamin Carr.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF HENRY TUCKER OF DARTMOUTH, MASS.

DEVONSHIRE.

The visitation of Devonshire, made and taken by Henry St. George, Esq., Richmond Herald and Sampson Lennard, Bleusmith, Marshals and Deputies to William Camden, Esq., Clarencieux, King of Arms of all the south, east and west parts of the realm of England, from the river of Trent, A. D. 1620, with the visitation made A. D. 1565.


Devonshire Arms, 1080.
ROBERT TUCKER,
Alderman of Exeter in Devonshire,
Mayor thereof in 1538,
Harliean, 1080 & 1091, Written Tooker as well as Tucker.
Married Joan, daughter of John Palmer, Gent, of Thornton, Devon Co.
WILLIAM, eldest son and heir, married Honora, daughter of James Ensey, Esq., of Cornwall.
HUGH, of Woodland, Dorset Co., married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Chesney of Woodbury, Bucks Co., relict of Sir Thomas Speake of Whittakerton, Somerset Co., Knight.
GRACE, married John Burrows, or Barrows, of Colehampton, Devon Co.
HENRY.
MARTHA, married John Hooker.
ROBERT.
ROBERT, died early.
JOHN BAPTIST.
JOHN.
THOMAS.
FLORENCE.
WILLIAM, 3d son of Salisbury, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of Litchfield, married Anne, daughter of Geo. Castle of Stowell.
ROBERT, eldest son of Earl Grimstead, married Susan, daughter of William Barlow of Cheshire.
HONORA, born 1617.
HENRY,† eldest son, born 1619.

---

†This Henry, born 1619, is traced as making deposition in 1653 in Suffolk County Court, in Boston, as about 34 years of age. He became a Quaker and married "Martha." Settled in Dartmouth, Mass. Their descendants have retained the same farm to the present time. A genealogical and historical account of the descendants of this Henry Tucker was published in 1851 by Dr. George Herriot Tucker of New York city.

2533

HENRY TUCKER OF DARTMOUTH.

HENRY TUCKER, the ancestor of the New Bedford and New Jersey branch of the family, was born in Devonshire county in England in 1619. It is supposed that he came to this country alone. The precise date of his coming is uncertain, but he was married to Martha ——— 11th month (Jan.), 9th day, 1651.† He died 2d month (April), 21st day, 1694. His wife died 9th month (Nov.), 9th day, 1697.

According to the English records on page 298 that have come down to us, he was descended from Robert Tucker, who was alderman of Exeter in Devonshire, and mayor thereof in 1538. The name is sometimes spelled "Tooker" as well as "Tucker," but as his family bore the Devonshire Arms, it is reasonable to suppose he belongs to the same original stock, although no connection appears to exist between his family and the other branches in America.‡ He belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and was in Milton, Mass., in 1663, where he was persecuted by the Puritans on account of his religious ideas, as were also others who dared to entertain sentiments different from those which prevailed among the ruling classes of those times. In 1669 he purchased a farm in Dartmouth, Mass., from William Allen, which has remained in possession of the family to the present time. He left a will which is on record in the Probate office in Taunton, Mass.

CHILDREN:§

2534. ABRAHAM, b. 8th mo. (Oct.) 13th, 1653; m., 1st, Mary Slocum.
2535. JOHN, b. 6th mo. (Aug.) 28th, 1656; m. Ruth Woolley.
*2536. MARTHA, b. 5th mo. (July) 14th, 1659; d. unmarried.
2537. HANNAH, b. 5th mo. (July) 25th, 1662; m. Nathaniel Slocum.
*2538. JAMES, b. 1st mo. (Mar.) 16th, 1665; unmarried; d. Mar. 1, 1689.
2539. MARY, b. 6th mo. (Aug.) 16th, 1668; m. Samuel Perry.
2540. SARAH, b. 7th mo. (Sept.) 20th, 1674; m. Leodowich Hoxie.

WILL OF HENRY TUCKER, 1694.

The last will and Testament of Henry Tucker of the town of Dartmouth in the county of Bristoll in New England being of sound & perfect memory

FIRST—I desire my soule to returne to god who gave it me & Rest with him forever, and that all my Just Debts & funerall charges be faithfully and truly Discharged and payed: as to the settlement & Disposing my Temporall Estate I giue and order as followeth.

---

†In Dr. George H. Tucker's "Genealogy" of Henry Tucker, he states the record reads thus: "Henry and Martha were married in ye 11th moneth, in ye year 1653-4."

‡One authority states that Henry Tucker was a cousin of Robert Tucker (No. 1) of Milton, which is probably correct.

§The births of the above children were taken from an old Bible, printed in 1675, except that of the youngest, Sarah, which was taken from "Savage." The dates are "old style," as will be seen.

Will fit if our Rufus Greene in Surgeon John line

Martha Russell dau of Joseph Russell
m/
Rufus Greene
+
Mary Tucker dau of Abraham Tucker
+
Mary Slocum

ITTEM—I giue vnto my loueing wiffe Martha Tucker Twelve pounds a yeare and to be payed yearly Dureing her life together with one feather Bed and what cloathing doth belong therevnto: by my executor hereafter named or his Assignes to be duly paid as aforesaid.

ITTEM—I giue to my daughter Sarah Tucker three score pounds inasmuch as she hath had no portion as yet.

ITTEM—I giue to my son Abraham Tucker thirty pounds in money or cattle to be paid in six months time after my decease.

ITTEM—I giue to my grandchild Henry Tucker, son to Abraham Tucker the one halfe of all my lands both uplands and meadows divided and undivided when he comes to the age of one & twenty years—this I have given to the aforesaid Henry Tucker and his heirs & assigns forever and if my aboue said wife Liues after he cometh to the age of twenty one years then he shall not possess the aforesaid land here given as afforesaid untill her decease.

ITTEM—I giue to my afores'd Henry Tucker Twenty pounds when he cometh of age then to be paid to the afores'd because I have not given him no part of my housing nor orchard.

ITTEM—I giue to my son Abraham Tucker's his four daughters which his first wife Mary Tucker bare vnto him forty pounds to be payed to them when they come to sixteen years of age.

ITTEM—I giue to Mary Tucker ten pounds.

ITTEM—I giue to Patience Tucker ten pounds.

ITTEM—I giue to Martha Tucker ten pounds.

ITTEM—I giue to Abigaill Tucker ten pounds.

The above named Mary, Patience, Martha and Abigaill are the four daughters that my son Abraham's first wife bare to him: but if any one or more of the said Daughters Dye before they come to age, then theire legacies shall be equally diuided to the suruiuers.

ITTEM—I giue to my son in law Nathaniel Slocum twenty pounds to be paid in money or goods.

ITTEM—to Samuel Pery my son in law twenty pounds I giue and it to be payed in money in six months after my decease.

ITTEM—I giue to the Church in Christ and people of god in scorne, caled Quakers, on Rhode Island fiue pounds.

All the Rest and Residue of my personall estate, Housing, Goods, Lands of what nature or quallitie soever yt now is or hereafter shall be I giue vnto my well beloued son John Tucker and his heirs & assigns fereuer, and Doe hereby make, name, appoint, ordain & constitute him my said son John Tucker my sole executor of this my Last will & Testament.

In wittness hereto I haue sett my hand and seale the first day of the first month 1693-94.

HENRY TUCKER. {seale}

Signed and sealed in presence of

JOHN AKIN.
THOMAS x BRIGGS, his mark.
ELIAZAR SMITH.

from: Genealogy of the Tucker Family
by Ephraim Tucker; 1895

CS
71
T89
1895

NEHGS
2-24-'93

Copy of Receipt given by the Friends of Rhode Island for the above Legasy of 5 pounds.

This is to sertifie whom it may concern, that we in behalfe of the people of —— called Quakers, have received of John Tucker, Executor to his father Henry Tucker, the sum of five pounds, currantt money of New England, it being a Legacie bequathed to us by said Henry Tucker in his last will and Testament bearing date the first day of the first month called march in the year 1693 & Received the second day of the ninth month called November in the year 1694 and is signed by us underwritten of Road Island &c the 27th of ye 6th mth. called August 1695.

WALTER CLARK.
JOHN EASTON.
JACOB MOTT.
DANIEL GOULD.
JOHN GOULD.

2534

ABRAHAM,[2] (*Henry*[1]) son of Henry and Martha Tucker, was born Oct. 13, 1653. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Giles and ~~Mary~~ JOAN Slocum, Oct. 26, 1679. She was born at Portsmouth, R. I., July 3, 1660, and died Sept. 25, 1689. He married, second, Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Joanne Mott of Portsmouth, R. I., Nov. 6, 1690. She was a niece of his first wife. He died Mar. 16, 1725.

CHILDREN. BY FIRST MARRIAGE:

- *2541. HENRY, b. Oct. 30, 1680.
- *2542. MARY, b. Feb. 1, 1682.
- Twins { *2543. MARTHA, b. Nov. 28, 1686.
- Twins { *2544. PATIENCE, b. Nov. 28, 1686.
- *2545. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 21, 1688.

CHILDREN. BY SECOND MARRIAGE:

- *2546. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 24, 1691.
- *2547. SARAH, b. Apr. 23, 1693.
- *2548. CONTENT, b. Mar. 12, 1695.
- *2549. ABRAHAM, b. Mar. 5, 1697; m. in 1728 Hannah Hull, great granddaughter of Mary Dyar,† the Quakeress.
- *2550. JOANNA, b. Oct. 14, 1699.
- *2551. RUTH, b. Dec. 16, 1701.
- *2552. HANNAH, b. Apr. 22, 1704.

---

†Mary A. Dyar, or Dyer, Quaker, d. in Boston June, 1660. She was the wife of William Dyar, who removed to Rhode Island in 1638. In September, 1659, of four persons ordered to depart from the colony of Massachusetts on pain of death, Mrs. Dyar, who was a follower of Anne Hutchinson and had shared her exile, obeyed. In October she returned to offer up her

CS
71
S634
1988

2-24-93

from: A Short Hist. of the Slocum, Slocumb & Slocomb Famili
1637-1988
NEHGS

THE SLOCUMS IN AMERICA

FAMILY 1 (1)

ANTHONY SLOCOMBE, born in England about January, 1590-91, and recorded by the clerk az Anthony Slocum from 1637 to 1662 inclusiv, in Taunton, New Plymouth, now Massachusetts, waz namd az the common ancestor ov the Slocums in America in the writer's *Preliminary to the Slocum Genealogy* publisht October, 1880, in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* volume xxxiv, pajes 391-395; also in my First Volume ov 644 pajes octavo entitld *A Short History of the Slocums, Slocumbs, and Slocombs of America*, etc., publisht in 1882. The name Anthony az the head ov the American Slocum family haz been fully aksepted by genealogists and others who hav had occasion to copy from my work; which many ov them, I regret being oblijd to state, hav done without giving credit to the sors ov their information.

But litl haz been found in New England during the last twenty-five years in addition to the records ov this Anthony as givn in the First Volume ov this work; and nothing haz been found to warrant chanj in the skech ther givn, exsepting the surmizd rezon for hiz departure from Taunton and hiz loss to record in New England.

The public records ov Taunton wer destroyd by fire in the year 1838, and it iz not definitly known when the first setlment waz ther effected. If the records destroyd by fire containd the date ov such setlment and the names ov the setlers previus to 1637, Francis Baylies did not copy them into hiz *Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth* which waz printed in 1830.* This valuabl *Memoir*, and the *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth*, wer the sorses ov much ov the interesting record ov Anthony Slocum in the First Volume ov this work. The first item regarding him iz the list ov the forty-six 'first and ancient purchasers' A. D. 1637 ov the teritory ov Cohannet. This tract ov land waz rather romboidal in general outline, about eight miles in extent ov each ov its four sides, and comprizd about forty-one thousand akers. It waz purchast ov the Aborigine Sachem Massasoit at a price ov two shilings per aker. Deed ov it from him

---

* Baylies includes the account ov the journey thru the site ov Taunton in 1621 ov Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins, Mayflower pasenjerz on their way to visit Sachem Massasoit. He also mentions the tradition ov setlers ther az early az 1626.

Slocum = Martha Russell wf of Rufus Greene. Will fit of in Surgeon John's line.

Selectec Book Master

Friends—were sent to Bristol jail where they remained about eighteen months, or until the act of the General Court under which they were imprisoned was annulled by the King of England.*

The early records of the Society of Friends in New England were generally quite full, and they are now mostly in a good state of preservation. There were books for recording the marriages, births, and deaths, occurring among the members, and books, kept by another clerk, for the business transactions of the monthly meetings. Thus much has been preserved concerning individuals, of interest to their descendants, that otherwise would have been irrecoverably lost. The following transcripts may serve as illustrations of their method of recording events affecting, or liable to affect, their interests :—

> "At a monthly man and woman's meeting in the house of Jabez Greene [in East Greenwich Township, Rhode Island,] this 5th of 12th month, 1699, its the mind of this meeting that Ebenezer Slocum [of Jamestown Township, R. I.; see sketch No. 6,] and Daniel Cogshall are chosen to appoint where a meeting house shall be built and set up for this purpose, to wait upon God in, and to worship him in spirit and in truth."

This meeting-house was built on the land of John Spencer, about one-half mile southwest of the present Village of East Greenwich, and near the four corners.†

---

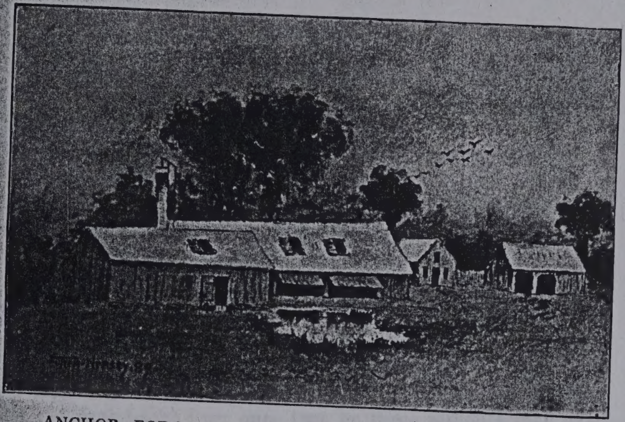
* "The Quaker never would pay tithes; never yielded to any human law which traversed his conscience. He did more; he resisted tyranny with all the moral energy of enthusiasm, bearing witness against blind obedience not less than against will worship. . . . . . The heaviest penalties that bigotry could devise never induced him to swerve a hair's breadth from his purpose of speaking freely and publicly. This was his method of resisting tyranny."

"The Friends were among the worst persecuted of religious sects, but they never showed any spirit of retaliation. When urged to denounce their enemies they invariably answered, 'We leave them with the Lord.' They bore all imprisonment patiently and unflinchingly. They were the true pioneers of freedom; asked no privilege for themselves that they were not willing to concede to others; they advocated entire freedom of opinion and expression for Protestant and Romanist, Christian and Infidel. They did not profess to have discovered new truth or to aim at the establishment of a new creed; they sought to effect a reform in manners rather than in belief."

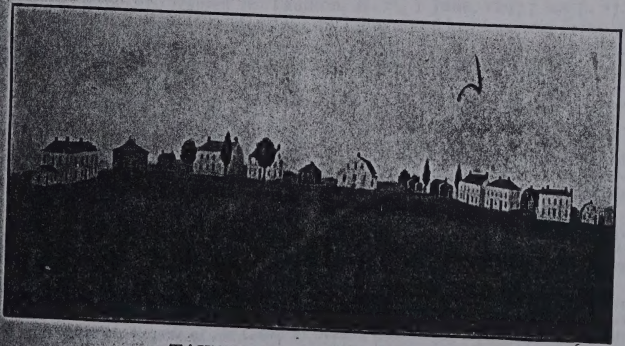
"The Friends have probably never at any one time exceeded 200,000 in number. But the purity of their lives and their constant outspoken testimony against all immorality, war, intemperance, and especially against slavery, have exercised an influence over the opinions and practices of the civilized world altogether greater than that of any other body of men of no greater numbers that has existed in modern times. The number in the United States is now estimated to be about 100,000, and in all other countries combined about 50,000." See Bancroft's *History of the United States*; *The American Cyclopædia*; Backus' *Church History of New England*; Gough's *History of the Quakers*; *The Journal of George Fox*; *The Friends' Library*, etc.

† See *History of East Greenwich, Rhode Island*, by D. H. Greene, M. D.; Providence, 1877.

A Short Hist



ANCHOR FORGE, THE ORIGINAL IRON WORKS, 1652
Taunton, Mass. From the book *Taunton 1639-1889*



TAUNTON GREEN IN 1786
From an Oil Painting on a Wood Panel. In the Collection of The Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass.

from:
Slocum Family
C. E. Slocum, 1882

2-24-'93
NEHGS

CS
71
S634
1882

Mr. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary,* presumes that the "sons" referred to in Anthony Slocombe's letter, as given above, were Eliezer Slocum (see sketch No. 11), Giles Slocum (No. 5), and Peleg Slocum (No. 8), who were among the proprietors of Dartmouth in the year 1694. This presumption is undoubtedly erroneous; they were sons of Giles² Slocombe of Portsmouth, Rhode Island (sketch No. 2), as the records of Rhode Island and Dartmouth clearly show. They may have been grand-sons to Anthony, however, as grand-sons were called "sons" at that time, and nephews were called "cousins."

Anthony Slocombe's household of six heads, recorded in Taunton 28 December, 1659, may have been composed of himself and wife, their daughter and her husband John (?) Gilbert, and two grand-sons; or, one, two, or three servants may have been counted to make up the number six. If Anthony had own sons living in Dartmouth they probably died young—perhaps were, with him, killed in Philip's War in 1675. No further mention has been found of them, and no one has been identified as descendants of theirs.†

ANTHONY SLOCOMBE, by his wife ——— HARVEY, had the following children (?):

2. i. GILES,‡ married JOAN ———; died in Portsmouth Township, R. I., A. D. 1682.

ii. EDWARD, resided in Taunton, N. P., 1 June, 1647; see p. 27.

iii. A DAUGHTER, married John (?) Gilbert and had four sons living in Dartmouth, N. P., in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

iv. JOHN, born A. D. 1641–2, in Taunton; died in March, 1651.§

---

* *A Genealogical Dictionary of the first settlers of New England, showing three generations of those who came before May,* 1692, etc. By James Savage, LL.D., 4 vols. 8vo; Boston, 1862.

† The records of Dartmouth Township previous to the year 1725 were destroyed by fire, and thus much relating to its early history was lost. Benjamin Crane, surveyor, was able, however, to transfer many of his former land-surveys from his memorandum-book. See Ricketson's *History of New Bedford*, p. 179.

‡ While the question of the degree of relationship that existed between Anthony, Giles, and Edward Slocombe, must remain somewhat in doubt until further information is obtained, the writer has thought best to let this record show as above after considering all of the evidence found; see the third note on page 26.

§ The value of human life, and the care and fullness with which records were kept in the early history of New Plymouth, are illustrated in the following extract taken from the *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England; Court Orders*, vol. ii, p. 174, viz.:—

"Taunton, June the 10, anno 1651. The verdict of the inquest in the towne of Taunton, conserning the death of John Slocume, of Taunton, the sonn of Anthony Slocume, of Taunton, as followeth, viz.:—

"Wee, whose names are heervnto subscribed, being the day and yeare abouesaid,

2

Giles^{2} Slocombe (*Anthony^{1}*), the common ancestor of all the Slocums whose American lineage has been found to date from the seventeenth century, was born in Somersetshire (?), England, and, coming to America, he settled in what is now the Township of Portsmouth, in Newport County, Rhode Island, probably in the year 1638. His name does not appear in the list of the nineteen persons who were the first to settle there the "7th of First month, commonly called March, 163$\frac{7}{8}$," but additions were made to that number previous to the 13th of Third month when the first town-meeting was held. The township was given the name of Pocasset at this meeting, and "it was voted that none should be received as inhabitants, or freemen, to build or plant upon the island [then called Acquidneck] but such as should be

---

mett together to enquire and consider of the death of the said John, doe find as followeth:—

"Imprimis, that on the 25^{t} of Febreuary last the said John, goeing with a companie of psons, to the number of twenty, Vnto a pond called the Fowling Pond, about two miles from the towne, to gather cramberies, in his returning, made som stay behind y^{e} said companie, about a mile from his house, vpon confidence of his knowlidge of the way home, being nine yeares of age, but mising of the path, strayed in the woods, and returned not againe.

"Item, that immediately vpon the mise of him, his father went to the place wher hee made his stay to seeke for him; and when hee could not find him, nor heare his voyce neare and of a good distance about, he returned home, hoping that hee had taken som other path home; but then finding him not, hee went againe about the woods, and yet not coming to any knowlidge of him, hee raised the towne, and with a considerable companie the whole night following, with drum, guns, and loud voyces, and 3 daies after with great dilligence sought him, but could not find him.

"Item, the 5^{t} of January, that John Lincolne in his following the heard of cattell, found the skull of the said John, haueing the braine not wholly consumed; and January the 9th hee found som other parts of the corpse, with pte of his clothes scattered in smale peeces about the place by a certaine pond at the head of the Mill Riuer, 3 miles from the towne, and two miles from the said Fowling Pond.

"Item, wee considering that the said John being thinly clothed because the day of his lose was temperate, and the next day stormy, and very cold, and soe likewise the fourth, and vpon view beholding a certaine place containing the length and breadth of his body, which was moist and black, and the weeds turned backward euery waies, and his clothes torne into small peeces, and despersed into diuers places, as allsoe certaine bones found in sundry places, and in one place som part as wee coneue [conceive] of his bowells not quite consumed, wee doe apprehend that the said John when he strayed away, wandered with much labour, and being spent with wearines and cold, perished among the brushy shrubs, and was devoured and torne, and the pts of his carkeis despersed with rauenus creatures.

"And heervnto wee subscribe our hands,

Willam Parker.
Gorge Hall.
Edward Case.
Walter Deane.
Richard R Paule.
Willam Hailstone.

Jonah A Austin.
James Wyate.
John Deane.
Nathaniell Woodward.
James Bates.
Henery Andrewes, Junier."

This is the last date at which his name appears as a resident of Taunton. We are informed by Baylies* and Ricketson† that he disposed of his rights in Taunton to Richard Williams and removed, probably about the year 1662, to that part of New Plymouth which was incorporated in 1664 with the name of Dartmouth Township, and of which he and one Ralph Russell were the first settlers. The subject of this sketch settled near Pascamanset River which has since been more generally known as Slocum's River.† His subsequent history has not been ascertained. His name does not appear in any of the "exact lists of all freemen in Dartmouth" made from time to time and dating certainly as early as 29 May, 1670. This exclusion from the rights of citizenship was probably a result of his union with the Society of Friends; see page 28.

There has been preserved a fragment of a letter written by him in Dartmouth to his "brother-in-law, William Harvey, in Taunton," as follows, date not preserved:—

> "To the Church of Christ in Taunton, and Mr. Shove [the pastor] and yourself in particular, I desire to be remembered, whose prayers I doubt not I and mine are the better for, and whose welfare I earnestly wish and pray for. Myself, wife, and sons, and daughter Gilbert who hath four sons, remember our respects and loves, and my sons are all married, &c."*

It is inferred from this letter that he married a sister of William Harvey who was also one of the first purchasers of Taunton in equal interest with him. William Harvey remained in Taunton where he became a prominent citizen and for several successive years was chosen Deputy to the General Court—being evidence conclusive that he was not a member of the Society of Friends. The Court Records for New Plymouth contain the information that "At a Court of Assistants, William Harvey and Joane Hucker of Cohannett were marryed the second of Aprill, 1639." No record of Anthony Slocombe's marriage having been found, it is presumed that he was married before his arrival in the colonies.

---

* Baylies. op. cit. See, also, *The Ministry of Taunton*, by Rev. Samuel H. Emery, 2 vols. 12 mo. Boston, 1853; vol. i, p. 171. Mr. George Shove who is mentioned in the above letter, was ordained the third pastor at Taunton 19 Nov. 1665, but was a resident of that place previous to this date; he died 21 April, 1687.

† See *The History of New Bedford*, by Daniel Ricketson; 12 mo., New Bedford, Mass., 1858.

Immigrant - William Gregg - pg 24
Son - George b. 1674 pg. 24
son George b. 1720 pg. 218
son William b. 1746 pg. 220
son George b. 1776 pg. 228
dau. Eleanor b. ast. 1813 - should
be on pg. 241

Eleanor's sister, Nancy Gregg +
husband, Anthony Conard are
on pg 229

Subject: **[Fwd: FW: Kane Files, Box #30]**
Date: Fri, 11 Jan 2002 09:55:32 -0800
From: adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net
Reply-To: adlibsam@pacbell.net
To: perryins@pacbell.net

Subject: **FW: Kane Files, Box #30**
Date: Thu, 10 Jan 2002 21:19:03 -0700
From: Tom & Karen Anderson <tiaki@prodigy.net>
To: "'adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net'" <adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net>

By the time I got to this group, the library was about ready to close and I had to fly through, picking only a few items.
Some are also duplicates of what appeared in other boxes.

Karen

Box # 30 (Have)

Richard Gregg:

Return of survey of "Strand Millis"
Warrant and survey of 2 parcels named "Strand Millis," 1686

Thomas Gregg:

Genealogical chart
Hopewell, Virginia

Box #30 (Don't have)

Richard Gregg

Will, 9/17/1754
**Appointment of guardians for his minor orphans at request of Ann Gregg, widow, 1756

George Gregg:

Letter from James Steel re Johannes Defoss' overplus land, 1729
John Gregg, quit-claim deed to George Gregg, 1719
**Will, 1744
Survey of 60 acres
Letter from Jas. Steele, 1729, about overplus of Johannes Defoss' land
**Letter from Jas. Steele, 1734-5 re George Hogg's land as bought from Wyland
**Deed to his son Richard, 5/23/1741
Deed to ? for 145 acres

Samuel Gregg

Will, 3/13/1821
Deed to Thos. McKim
Plot of 6 acres sold by Betsey and Ann Gregg Stidham
Deed from Adam Williamson & wife, 9/25/1795
Obituary, 1923

Thomas Gregg

**Deed to Ann Gregg, widow of Richard Gregg
Deed to Jacob Wilson, 134 acres, 1764

Mathias and Hance Defoss

**Chain-of-title to property bought by Richard and George Gregg
Horsey, Sarah (Defoss) and Joseph, to George Gregg, plot of 13 acres

Other Defoss-related items collected by Pierre du Pont to determine the chain-of-title to the Gregg land and the builder of the house in which the du Ponts lived when they arrived in America in the early 1800s.

One could say that Pierre du Pont had an obsession concerning the builder of that house on the Brandywine, spending a lot of time and money in an apparently futile effort to find the answer. It is why he collected the Gregg wills, studied the descriptions of the land and property in the deeds and land patents, wrote to museums and libraries, and constructed the Gregg genealogical charts so that he could contact the living descendants of John Gregg and ask them what they knew of that land and house.

Have a great trip,

Richard

Subject: [Fwd: FW: Kane files, Box #29]
Date: Fri, 11 Jan 2002 09:55:09 -0800
From: adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net
Reply-To: adlibsam@pacbell.net
To: perryins@pacbell.net

Subject: FW: Kane files, Box #29
Date: Thu, 10 Jan 2002 21:18:22 -0700
From: Tom & Karen Anderson <tiaki@prodigy.net>
To: "'adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net'" <adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net>

This box started with a large file of correspondence and I wish I'd had time to read of the letters; one of which is from Hazel Kendall to Pierre DuPont.

Karen

Box #29 (Have)

John Gregg (1755-1808):
(I believe this is the son of Samuel and grandson of John)

Gregg Families, EIDP's house, formerly John Gregg's
(EIDP is E. I. du Pont, the founder of the DuPont chemical empire)

Box #29 (Don't have)

John Gregg (1755-1808):

Charts
Orphan's Court records, 1775, appointment of guardian
Excerpts re survey of 1779 and building of mills and improvements
Marriage record of 1781 to Orpha Stubbs
John Gregg & Gibsons, deed from Wm. Anderson
John Gregg, Gibsons & Samuel Gregg, deed to Dawes, 1783
From Jas. Stidham: Israel Gilpin's property, 1789
John Gregg to Jacob Broom, drawing of W-2, 150, 1794
MS reference on Gregg residence
Mortgage to Jacob Broom for 233 acres, 1794
Deed, 1794 to Samuel Gregg
Deed to John Simmons for 2 parcels, 44 acres and 3 acres, 1794
Deed to John Simmons, 44 acres, 9/17/1794
Survey of plot transferred to John Simmons in 1794
Deed to Samuel Gregg, Middleborough Marsh, 1794
Kennett Monthly Minutes
Minutes of Redstone (Pa.) Monthly Mtg
Records of Westland (Pa.) Monthly Minutes
John Gregg will, 3/19/1808
Warrant and survey of 2 parcels of 100 acres each

Joseph Gregg:

Henrickson-Stidham, deed to Caleb Kirk for 3 1/2 acres, 1800
Daughter's plots
Division of estate: Petition of Strange Gould and Rachel Gould, 1793
Division of Rachel (Gregg) Gould's dower of 96 acres
Hendrickson, Peter and wife and Joseph Stidham and wife, deed, 6/16/1800, 1
Stidham, Joseph and wife, and Cornelius and Penrose and John and Wm. Walter, Ann and Betty Gregg, orphans of Joseph Gregg, dockets
Stidham, Joseph and Ann (Gregg), his wife, and Betty Gregg and Samuel Gregg,

Walter, John and wife, William and wife, and John Logan, deed, 1/5/1839, 83
Gregg, Peter W. and Mary A. and HDP et al, deed, 3/4/1871, 43 1/4 perches

Samuel Gregg, 1821:

Survey of 1790 by Stuart Richey
Deed to Jesse Chandler
Samuel Gregg, will, 3/13/1821
" " , will, 4/16/1849
" " , Betty, genealogical chart
" " , George T., account from history of Greene County
" " , Jesse, deed to Alfred du Pont, 1841, 22 acres & 30 pe
" " , William, will, 1746

Next time, Box #30

Richard

Subject: [Fwd: FW: Kane Files, Box #27]
Date: Fri, 11 Jan 2002 09:53:34 -0800
From: adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net
Reply-To: adlibsam@pacbell.net
To: perryins@pacbell.net

Subject: FW: Kane Files, Box #27
Date: Thu, 10 Jan 2002 21:15:21 -0700
From: Tom & Karen Anderson <tiaki@prodigy.net>
To: "'adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net'" <adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net>

I have marked with ** the items I copied at the Hagley Soda House Archives October 2
The "HAVE" group refers to copies belonging to Richard Huseth.

Karen Anderson

Box #27 (Have)

Gregg Family:

Wills and deeds and road records (File contains a few pages of hand copied n
**Howard T. Dimick, Ancestry and Some Descendants of William Gregg I
— **Genealogical notes from A.L. Moredock, Greene County Historical Society
- **Coat of Arms
**William Gregg's Descendants through his son, John Gregg
**Gregg genealogical data: letter from Ina C. Dearth, Franklin, Ohio
(she copied this info. from Kendall's book)

Gregg houses:

**John Gregg (1668-1738), "Rock Spring," built c. 1694
**John Gregg (1668-1738), house with date-stone 1701 on "Strand Millis,"
owned in 1950 by Mrs. Louis d'Andelot Carpenter
**Samuel Gregg (1701-1767), bought house from Gilpin estate
**William Gregg (?-1687), log cabin

Gregg Graveyard:

Prints on markers (8 x 10 photos of the stones which mark the boundaries of the original Gregg graveyard--about a 25 foot square area on the of the Wilmington Country Club.)

William Gregg (?-1687):

+ **Division of land between his two sons Richard and John, 1692

1685, "Warmland":

+ **"Warmland" in relation to "Well Hoad" plot

Box #27 (Don't have)

Gregg Family:

Friends' Historical Library in Swarthmore College, minutes of meetings
(just a few hand copied notes--disappointing; nothing new)
**Notes from William Cephas Gregg's book, "My Business Career"
**Genealogical charts

Gregg Property:

+ **"Well Hoad' in relation to "Warm Land" and "Strand Millis," parcels #1-#2
Surveys listed in name of Gregg
Samuel Gregg, land purchases and sales with extracts
+ **Richard and George as Grantees
Sales of land by John and Samuel Gregg (1726-1800)
+ **Surveys under the name Gregg in "Surveys Book", Recorder of Deeds, New Castle County Court House

William Gregg (?-1687):

Chart
**Warrant and survey "Well Hoad," 400 acres, 1684
Division of, 1692 (duplicate -- between Richard and John)

John Gregg (1668-1738):

**Plot of 51 acres to Jonathan Strange
Letter from James Steele re Ann Houghton -- NOTE, THIS FILE FOLDER WAS EMPTY

That's all for Box #27. Next and last, Box #30.

Richard

Subject: [Fwd: Gregg web site]
Date: Wed, 13 Feb 2002 19:10:32 -0800
From: adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net
Reply-To: adlibsam@pacbell.net
To: perryins@pacbell.net

Subject: RE: Gregg web site
Date: Thu, 10 Jan 2002 17:10:13 -0700
From: Tom & Karen Anderson <tiaki@prodigy.net>
To: "'adlibsam@pacbell.net'" <adlibsam@pacbell.net>

Hi again,

The photos I have include

4 views of 1694 John Gregg house
1 Gregg Cemetery
5 views of Richard's 1701 house
2 Centre friends Meeting House
2 scenes along Brandywine Creek
1 of Hagley powder mills
2 of Wm and Margery Gregg 1737 house -- as shown on the site, the 5th and 6th photos are mine. The extreme closeup of the date stone is one I made by scanning and enlarging that little section of the picture, so it's only on computer file.

It does total 17 if you want all of them. This is a slightly different list than you had added up before however.

I have a couple of pages with closeup maps of the Wilmington DE area which pinpoints where the properties and meeting house were if that's of interest. If you've been to his site and then click on Delaware, you'll see several shots of Centre Mtg. I have one that is a closeup of the sign, and another of the front of the building from a somewhat different angle.
http://users.ev1.net/~rhuseth/QuakerMH/Centre.htm

We were there on a Sunday and even though everyone had gone, the bldg. was still open, so we stepped in. It was like being transported back in time. They still use a wood burning stove and there is no lighting other than candles. The room has a wall down the center to divide men's and women's sections. You'll note the two doors--one for each side.

I have the photos all scanned in if you want e-mail files too. I have also scanned in the copy of John Gregg's will (1738) and George's Will.

The other researcher I had mentioned comes from the line of George's son Richard who married Ann Hadley.

Mine is through Wm. Gregg and Margery Kinkey, their son Harmon Gregg & Mary Dixon, then Silas Gregg and Rhoda Armstrong.

Have you been on the Gregg list very long? Don't recall seeing any posts from you but it might be a good idea to share what you have below. Just might connect with someone. I used to be on Quaker Roots lists too. It is a big list with lots of activity, but I made good contacts there.

Karen

-----Original Message-----
From: adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net

[SMTP:adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net]
Sent: January 10, 2002 10:06 AM
To: Tom & Karen Anderson
Subject: Re: Gregg web site

Dear Karen,

I would be happy to get a check off to you today for the following: 1 reprint of each color photo you show on that web site for the Greggs. There are (5) for Richard's property, (7???) for William's---although you stated that the photos were also taken by someone else, (4) for John's, & (1) cemetery photo, bringing the total to (17) pics for reprint. That comes to $4.25.

I would love to read what you gathered on Samuel Hogg as well, & photocopies would be wonderful! Would $10 be enough do you think? Let me know. As soon as I hear from you & get your address, I'll get that check off.

I discovered that same article by Mark E. Dixon & just recently bought the Quaker Greggs book. It is missing my female Gregg link to the immigrant because her marriage & then burial record weren't found until just the last 20 yrs. or so, & the woman who submitted the information for the Quaker Gregg book (Amy Metcalf Bowen) had no idea what her name was & couldn't write anything on her back in the 1940s.

I stem from the immigrant like this:
William--immigrant
George---b. 1674 m. Sarah Hogg
George---b. 1720 m. Elizabeth Hanby
William---b. 1746 m. Rebecca Greg
George---b. 1776 m. Elizabeth Wilson
Eleanor Gregg---b. abt. 1812 m. John Conard in Loudoun Co., VA in 1829 (She was the mystery female. She died at age 21 in Licking Co, OH in 1833, leaving John widowed with a 3 yr. old son---(her older sister Nancy Gregg married John's older brother Anthony Conard & they are in the Quaker Gregg book pg. 229.)
George Nelson Conard---b. Feb. 14, 1830 m. Lucinda Myers

Then it continues with 3 females until my father, who to top it off, was conceived out of wedlock in 1919 with his birth father being the family secret & Dad didn't find out who his real father was until last year! That is what started this entire genealogy bug---finding out who my real grandfather was.
Now, THAT was fun!

Sandy

Subject: [Fwd: Gregg web site]
Date: Wed, 13 Feb 2002 19:09:49 -0800
From: adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net
Reply-To: adlibsam@pacbell.net
To: perryins@pacbell.net

Subject: RE: Gregg web site
Date: Wed, 09 Jan 2002 22:53:53 -0700
From: Tom & Karen Anderson <tiaki@prodigy.net>
To: "'adlibsam@pacbell.net'" <adlibsam@pacbell.net>

Dear Sandy,

I'm glad that you enjoyed the photos. It was a tremendous thrill to visit those areas! We live in the Phoenix area now, but for many eyars were in OH and made trips to Harrisburg area to visit my in laws. At that time I had no idea my Gregg ancestors were from relatively close by.

A couple of people have told me they downloaded the pictures for their personal use, which is fine. If you have a printer, it should be possible to make copies that way. But if you want reprints, I'd be glad to get them done for you. Just verify which ones you want--there is the Gregg "cemetery" in that group as well as the various homes. The cost would be nominal; in fact our Walgreen's have a special going this week for 25 cents each--and then whatever the postage amounts to.

I also visited the Hagley Museum Archives which is dedicated primarily to preserving history of the DuPont family, but it is located "just around the corner" from Richard Gregg's home. They have many interesting records including John Gregg's will.

What is your line from George Gregg and Sara Hogg? I am in touch with someone in this area who is also from his line but would have to double check which branch. I gathered some information for them from Hagley and also a bit from the Delaware Historical Society--several pages on George Hogg (Sara's father) from a book entitled The Descendants of Samuel Hogg of Wilmington DE by Mildred Hoge Richards. Published in 1959, she was living in Tucson at the time.

I am willing to copy items for you if you would pay for the xeroxing and postage.

Karen

-----Original Message-----
From: adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net
[SMTP:adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net]
Sent: January 09, 2002 6:53 PM
To: tiaki@prodigy.net
Subject: Gregg web site

Hi Karen,

I just want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for sharing the photos of the Gregg family's property in Delaware. I stem from the immigrant William Gregg's youngest son, George Gregg, b. 1674. What a thrill to know that original portions of the Gregg homes are still standing!

Would it be possible to get reprints from you on your fantastic photo session? I live in CA & don't have the money for travel to do research

is why I ask. Please let me know if at least it might be possible to get reprints of Richard's property & maybe first-born John's.

Again, thank you,

Sandy Sorenson
Hayward CA

Karen Anderson
748 West Naranja Circle
Mesa AZ 85210-7778

Subject: [Fwd: Scans and files]
Date: Fri, 11 Jan 2002 09:53:04 -0800
From: adlibsam@postoffice.pacbell.net
Reply-To: adlibsam@pacbell.net
To: perryins@pacbell.net

Subject: Scans and files
Date: Thu, 10 Jan 2002 21:13:18 -0700
From: Tom & Karen Anderson <tiaki@prodigy.net>
To: "'adlibsam@pacbell.net'" <adlibsam@pacbell.net>

I scanned the wills at 50%, so if you click on Display and Zoom to 100% they should be easily readable. Have not tried to print them, so can't say how that comes out.

The Hagley Museum had 4 file-size storage boxes of Gregg materials compiled by a researcher named Margaret Kane at the request of one of the DuPonts a number of years ago. They were tracing the ownership of various properties owned by the Greggs and later sold to DuPonts. I can send a list of everything they have, and indicate what I brought back.

Technically these are copyrighted and not supposed to be passed along without express permission of the Hagley. So long as people agree they are only for personal use and will not be further copied, or used for publication etc. I have been sharing with a few. A person can also write to them and ask for copies but it would be substantially more expensive to do so.

The boxes are kept in an off-site storage facility. I had written them in advance and the archivist told me exactly what I should ask for (Kane Files, and the box numbers) and said she would be on vacation but the others would know what to get for me. Well we were staying in Atlantic City where my husband had a business conference. I drove all the way over there (about two hours) only to find out they need 24 hours notice to pull the files. So I did other things that day, inlcuding visit to Wm. Gregg house, and the DE Historical Society, etc. and then made the trip again the next day in order to see and copy these files.

Karen

Not to be reproduced or published without permission from the Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE 19807

The will of George Gregg of Christiana Hundred, yeoman, was made on March, 23, 1744, and states

Item I give and bequeath unto Sarah my well beloved wife the third part of my movable estate During her natural life and the third part of the profits of the plantation I now Dwell on During her widowhood with the privillage of my Dwelling house to live in

Item I give and bequeath to my son John the plantation I now Dwells on Containing one hundred and fifty ackers of Land or theare about with the improvements and portenants theare unto belonging and also a sertan piece of meadow ground which I Reserved out of that tract that my son Richard now lives on he thereof to my son Richard twenty shillings per acre. and then my son John to all and singular the aforesaid Lands and Premises to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Item I have made over unto my son Richard whome I meake my Executor a Tract of Land conteaning 134 A or thereabouts it being in the county of New Castle and I order him to pay £20 out of the afsd. lands being part of the purchase [?.].

Item I give ... to my son George ... £20 ... besides that 60 A of Land he sold to Isaak Chandler which I *compute* will make him equal to the rest of his brethren...

Will Book C-1, 112-3.

published without permission from the Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE 19807

I order the Remainder part of my moveable estate if any there are to be divided...

Witnesses

William Cox

" Gregg

Samuel Gregg

George $\overset{his}{\underset{mark}{C}}$ Gregg.

Proved Sept. 17, 1744.

Gregg property photos. From Tom & Karen Anderson, Mesa, AZ; 2001

First of all, William Gregg, 1642-1687, was buried on his own plantation. Four stones mark the boundaries of the original Gregg cemetery, now part of Wilmington Country Club. Those four boundary stones are all that's visible of the original cemetery.

1. Strand Millas Sign. Entrance to Richard Gregg 1701 home on Rockland Road, east of Rt. 100 between Montchanin and Rockland, DE.

2. Rock Spring & Spring house

3. Home of Richard Gregg; built 1701. He d. 1719; home was inherited by brother John, who d. 1738. The vertical line to the left of the flag shows the addition put on circa 1730s.

4. Entrance to Richard Gregg property on Rockland Rd. Building was original barn/carriage house and has been converted to a home.

5. In 1986, a large addition to the Richard Gregg home was built by current owners, Mr. & Mrs. Ron Finch. Note the round "date" stone.

6. Side and back of Richard Gregg home. 1701 date stone near peak of roof on the end. Extension on rear of house is a later addition.

7. Home William Gregg and Margery Kinkey Gregg. Built 1737; Rt. 82 and Barley Mill Rd, Ashland, DE

8. Rock Spring, built circa 1694. Home of John Gregg & Elizabeth Cooke. On Rockland Rd. east of Rt. 100 between Montchanin and Rockland, near Wilmington, DE.

9. Side view of Rock Spring, home of John and Elizabeth (Cooke) Gregg. Note stepping stones built into the rock wall on right of picture.

10. The "spring house" was built over an open spring on John Gregg's property. Plaque for National Register of Historic Places is visible on the right, next to window.

ancestry.com

Upgrade

Hi, leach3027 Sign Out | Messages (3) | My Account | Help To-Dos Quick Links

Home | Family Trees | Search | Collaborate | Learning Center | DNA Publish Shop Hire an Expert Add to Quick Links

Review Member Tree hints for **Eleanor Gregg**

Step 1: Compare all tree hints and select matches

Step 2: Review selections and save to your family tree

Check boxes next to member tree hints (left) that match information in your tree (right). In Step 2, your selected hints will be combined so you can review and choose the information you want added or changed.

2 Public Member Trees

☐ select all Hints

☐ FAMLIB owner: LoisMasters63

Eleanor Gregg

Birth ABT 1812

, Loudoun, Virginia CONFLICTING

Death

Family Info

Father

Mother

Spouse John Conard (1801-)

Married 1829

☐ CROOKS/CONRAD FAMILY TREE owner: Jec7725

Eleanor Gregg

Birth 1811

Death 1832

Family Info

Father

Mother

Spouse John Conard (1801-)

Married 1829

Children George Nelson (1830-1894)

Eleanor Gregg from your tree

LEACH, JR FAMILY TREE

Eleanor Gregg

Birth 1811

Death 1832

Family Info

Father

Mother

Spouse John Conard (1801-)

Children George Nelson (1830-1894)

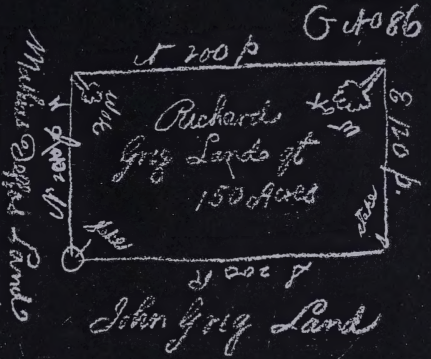
Review selected tree hints or **Cancel**

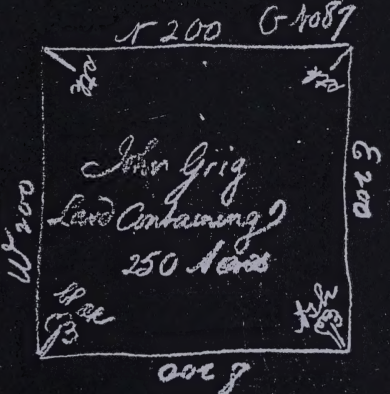
Review selected tree hints or **Cancel**

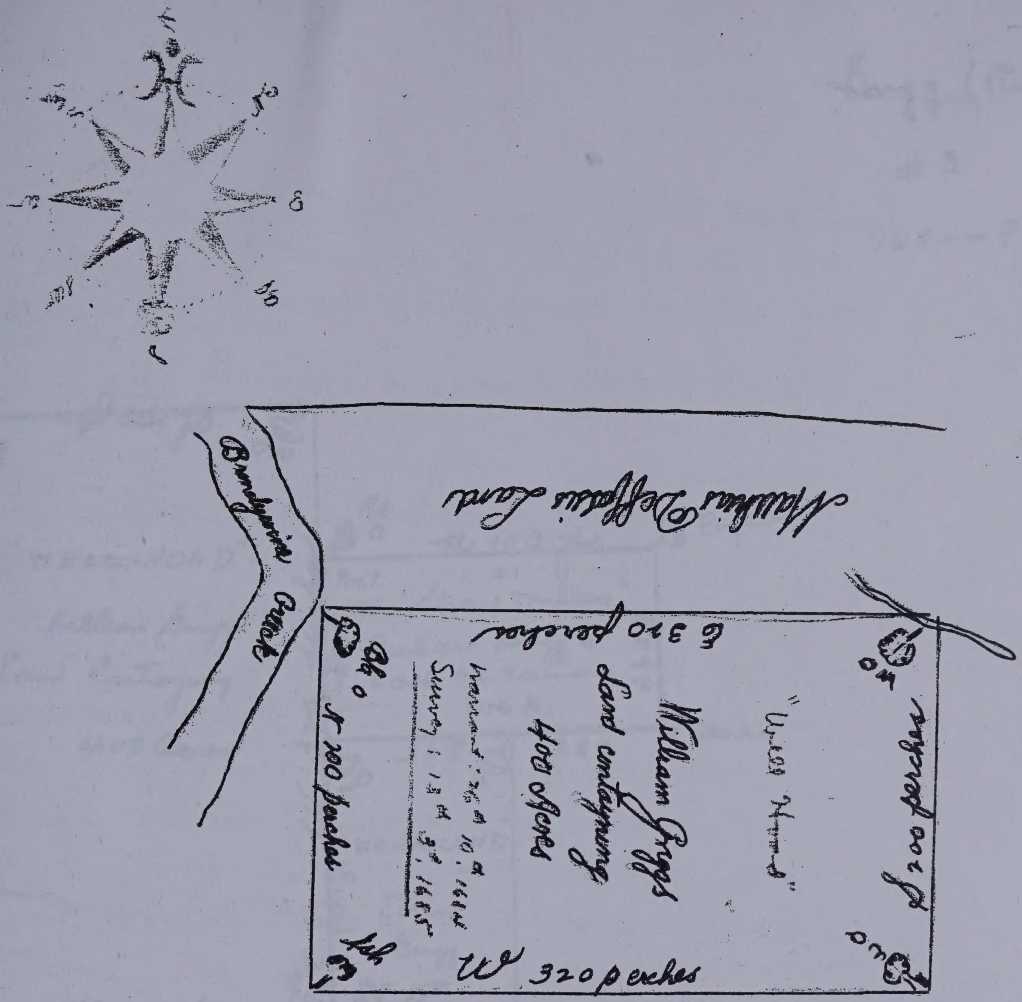
Contact Us: 1-800-ANCESTRY | Ancestry.com Blog | Affiliates | Advertising

© 1997-2010 Ancestry.com | Corporate Information | PRIVACY POLICY | Terms and Conditions

Division of William Grigg's 400-Acre Tract between His Two Sons, John and Richard Gregg, April 23, 1692


G 4086
N 200 p
Richard Grig Land qt 150 Acres
E 120 p
S 200 p
W 120 p
Mathias Doffes Land
John Grig Land


G 4087
N 200
John Grig Land Containing 250 Acres
E 200
S 200
W 200


Mathias Deffosis Land
Brandywine Creek
E 310 perches
"Well Hoad"
William Gregg
Land conteyning
400 Acres
Warrant: 26th 10th 1684
Survey: 11th 3d 1685
S 200 perches
W 320 perches
N 200 perches

"Well Hoad"

Tract of 400 Acres Surveyed to William Gregg on the 11th. of ye 3d. Month 1685 from a Warrant Issued to Him on the 26th. of the 10th. Month 1684.

Source: Surveys and Warrants of New Castle County, "G-61,"232

Not to be reproduced or published without permission from the Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE 19807

Gregg (Rent)

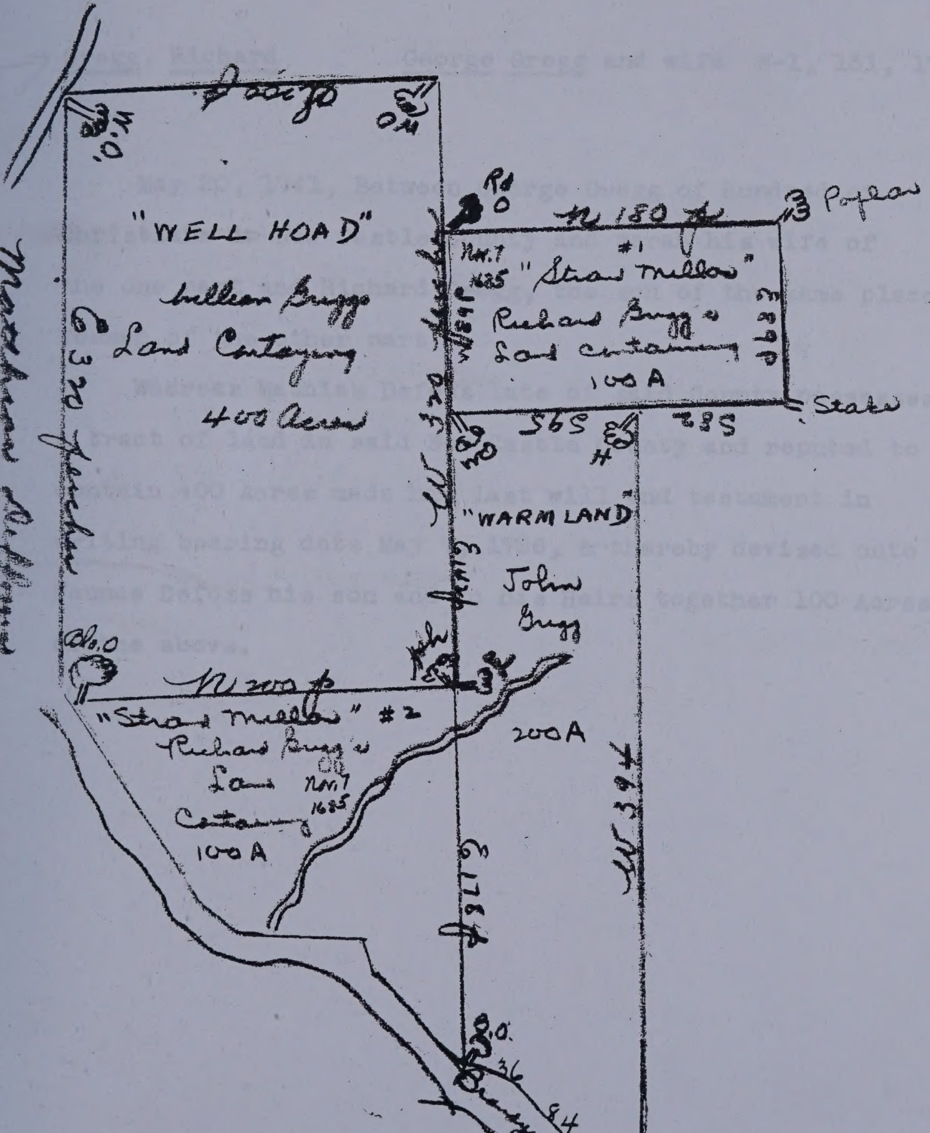
3

1684-9

Grantee	Grantor	Deed Record
George Gregg	John Gregg	I-1, 437, 1719
George Gregg	Joseph Horsey and wife	I-1, 86, 1728/9
→ Gregg, Richard	George Gregg and wife	M-1, 183, 1741

May 20, 1741, Between George Gregg of [illegible] Hundred, Christiana [illegible] Castle County and Sarah his wife of the one part and Richard Gregg, the son of the same place [illegible] of the other part.

Whereas Machias Defoss late of said County [illegible] a tract of land in said New Castle County and reputed to contain 400 Acres made his last will and testament in writing bearing date May [illegible] 1726, & thereby devised unto Thomas Defoss his son and to his heirs together 100 Acres [illegible] above.


"WELL HOAD"
William Gregg's Land Containing 400 Acres
"Straw Millow" #1
Nov. 7 1685
Richard Gregg's Land Containing 100 A
N 180 P
Poplar
Stake
"WARM LAND"
John Gregg
200 A
N 200 P
"Straw Millow" #2
Richard Gregg's Land Nov. 7 1685 Containing 100 A
Matthew Defoss
Elm
36
84

Not to be reproduced or published without permission from the Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE 19807

Grantee	Grantor	Deed Record
George Gregg	John Gregg	X-1, 427, 1719
George Gregg	Joseph Horsey and wife	I-1, 66, 1728/9
Gregg, Richard	George Gregg and wife	N-1, 131, 1741

May 20, 1741, Between George Gregg of Hundred of Christiana in New Castle County and Sarah his wife of the one part and Richard Gregg, the son of the same place Yoeman of the other part

Whereas Mathias Defoss late of said County possesses a tract of land in said New Castle County and reputed to contain 400 Acres made his last will and testament in writing bearing date May 7, 1726, & thereby devised unto Haunce Defoss his son and to his Heirs together 100 Acres of the above.

Not to be reproduced or published without permission from the Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE 19807

Surveys Listed under Name of Gregg in Surveys Book.

* = Photostats Made

1.	*	No. 47 -	John Gregg	177 A - Aug. 13, 1734	
2.	*	No. 48 -	" "	250 A - Aug. 13, 1734	
		No. 49 -	" "	187 A	Not to be recorded
3.	*	No. 50 -	Richard Gregg	2 Tracts 100 A each	Strand Millis - September 7, 1685
4.	*	No. 51 -	Samuel Gregg	74 Perches - Island in Brandywine	
5.	*	No. 52 -	George "	60 A.	
6.		No. 61 -	William Gregg	400 A.	
7.		No. 62 -	William "	400 A.	
8.	*	No. 63 -	John Gregg	150 A.	
		No. 64 -	John Gregg	150 A.	not to be recorded
9.	*	No. 65 -	John Gregg	200 A.	
10.		No. 66 -	" "	150 A.	not to be recorded
11.		No. 87 -	" "	250 A.	

to be reproduced or published without permission from the Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE 19807

Mathyas Defoss's Land

1682, Dec. 23: Grant to Mathyas Defoss from William Penn 750 Acres

1684, June 5: Warrant to Mathyas Defoss from William Penn 400 Acres

1702, Nov. 11: Survey of Land of Mathyas Defoss et al (Original Record)

1702, Nov. 11: Survey of Land of Mathyas Defoss et al (P. 479 Surveys Bk.)

1702, Nov. 11: Survey of Land of Mathyas Defoss et al (P. 485 Surveys Bk.)

1705, May 17: Will of Mathyas Defoss ... to son Hance Defoss
100 Acres west side of Brandywine (B-1, 142)

1707, Jan. 5: Hance Defoss to daughter Sara wife of Joseph Horsey
100 Acres west side of Brandywine (B-1, 145)

1728, March 17: Deed: Joseph Horsey and wife to George Gregg
100 Acres in 3 Parcels (I-1, 66)

1741, May 20: Deed: George Gregg to Richard* Gregg (N-1, 131)

---

*Son of George Gregg -- from father to son

Not to be reproduced or published without permission from the Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE 19807

Will of John Gregg April 22, 1738 [March 6 ?]

(Source: Miscellaneous Wills, Volume I. , Page 100)

"I John Gregg of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County ... give to Elizabeth my wife the sum of ten pounds ... besides the third parte of the produce of the plantation I now dwell in with the priveldge of the new Roome at the east end of the house and the third part of the seller under the same during her wodowhood together with the third part of my moveable estate as the Law directs:--

ITEM: I have maid over unto William my eldest son whom I make one of my Exectors a Tract of Land containing two hundred acres Lying and being in Red Clay Creek it being in the County of New Castle which is his part.

ITEM: I gave and have maid over to my son Thomas two hundred acres of land lying and being in Red Clay Creek in the County of Chester which is his part.

ITEM: I give and bequeath unto my son Joseph two hundred acres of land also leying and being in Red Clay Creek in the County of Chester by him so to be possessed and Inyoyed by him his heirs and assigns forever it being his part.

ITEM: I gave and bequeath unto my son Samuel whom I make the other of my Exacutors all the tract of land I now live on being and containing 700 Acres or thereabouts:

Not to be reproduced or published without permission from the Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE 19807

Page 2 of the Will of John Gregg made April 22, 1738

---

with the Improvements thereunto belonging by him to be possessed and enjoyed by him his heirs and assigns forever it being his part.

ITEM: I gave and bequeath to my two daughters Hannah and Rebeccah in the first place £ 29 each ... to be raised and levied out of my movable Estate besides sundry goods that have been allready deemed to be theres which I compute will make them equal with what I have allready given to my daughter Any Amy and the Remainder part of my movable estate shall be equally divided between my three Daughters Any Amy Hannah and Rebeccah: and I do ... Revoke ... every other former testament ...

(Signed) John Gregg

Witnesses

Christopher Willson

Thomas Willson

Adam Kirk

THE DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL HOGG OF
WILMINGTON DE
by Mildred Hoge Richards, 1959
2950 East Mabel St., Tucson AZ
Call number CS71
H716
R517
Historical Society of Wilmington DE

1. George Hogg of New Castle

George Hogg was perhaps the first man of the name of Hogg to settle in Delaware. He is listed as a cordwainer, a worker in cordwain or cordovan leather. He was an English Quaker who lived in New Castle or its environs in 1684 and who appeared first in the records of that county in the 1680's. In 1686 he owned 600 acres in Christiana Hundred adjoining Oak Hill, several miles northwest of present day Wilmington. This is recited in a warrant (Penn's Book, p. 15) and is also shown in the Book of Surveys (Penn) pages 337-338. Both books are among the public records of New Castle County in the State Archives at Dover. This land was again resurveyed to John Hogg, his son, and again in 1702 and granted by patent in three separate tracts to three separate purchasers, whose connections if any, with George or John Hogg do not appear. Neighbors of this tract were the Greggs, William and his sons, John and Richard, from the 1680's on. George Hogg, his son and son-in-law were taxables from the north side of Christiana Creek in 1687. (6) In the Records of New Castle County, Vol II, 1681 - 1699, there are several items pertaining to the family of George Hogg. It is clear from the records that he was married twice, the first time to Dorcas (Dorcus, Darem) Land, widow of Samuel Land and mother of Thomas and John Land. The marriage took place before 1695, for in that year Dorcas Hogg received a bequest from Ellen Grantham. She was also left bequests by Mary Williams and John Donalson. Dorcas was probably the mother of all of George's four children -- George, John, James, and Sarah. George's second wife was Ann Humphrey, daughter of Samuel Humphrey, a Welsh settler of Haverford, Pennsylvania.* George died in 1721 leaving a will (9) which named his son John and his wife Ann as executors. His sons, George and John, whose wills are dated 1748, probably lived near their father during his life, but James moved to Kent County. He died in 1729 and his wife, Johannah, whose will was dated January 11, 1731, died not long after. George Hogg, Sr. had a daughter, Sarah, who married a neighbor, George Gregg. George Hogg also had several grandchildren. His son, George II, had two children, Elizabeth and George. George III must have been in disfavor with his father for the latter left him five shillings and no more. Children of James and Johannah Hogg were sons, John, and George, and daughters Elizabeth, Susannah, and Rebecca. Sarah Hogg Gregg and ~~John~~ Gregg had a son John. John Hogg, son of George Sr., left no children and was probably unmarried.

George Hogg, Sr. was on Penn's Council in 1696 (6). It was natural for Penn to choose a Quaker as his representative from New

---

*Browning's Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania, p. 81. In the Will of Rebecca Humphrey Rees, daughter of the above Samuel, proved January 19, 1733, she named her sister, Ann Hogg, of New Castle.

Castle, one of the three lower counties on the Delaware River. On January 28, 1701, George Hogg was granted by Penn's commissioners a lot in New Castle. (Penn's Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, p. 195).

George Hogg had been active in promoting the Quaker faith. J. T. Scharf, who had access to all the original records of Quaker settlement in the state, wrote as follows in his "History of Delaware" (6): "In 1684 John Hussey, John Richardson, Edward Blake, George Hogg, Benjamin Sweet and other Friends settled in and near New Castle. They first held meetings in each other's homes by permission of the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting. In 1705 a lot was purchased and a meeting house was built." This meeting house was still standing a hundred years later but was used as a school. Futhy and Cope in their " History of Chester County " (19) quote a "Petition of the people called Quakers from their Quarterly Meeting held at Concord the twelfth day of the third month, 1735 . . . who inhabit the counties of Chester, New Castle, Kent and Sussex." Among the signers were George and John Hogg and four members of the Gregg Family who had been their neighbors in Christiana Hundred. In the Chester County Tax lists of 1718, John Hogg was taxed as "adjacent inhabitant" to East Nottingham Township. George Hogg was taxed in 1720 - 21 as a non-resident, New Garden Township, and in 1722 John Hogg was listed the same way. In 1724, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1730 and 1732, John Hogg was taxed by East Nottingham Township. John Hogge or Hoge was taxed by the same township in 1734 and 1735. Thus both George Hogg, Sr. and John Hogg owned land in Chester County, although they continued to live in New Castle County.

It has been mentioned that James Hogg, youngest son of George, moved to Kent County where he died in 1729. His wife, Johannah was granted administration of his estate, December 29, 1729 (Kent County Reference Vol. A 24, p. 167, 168, State Archives, Dover). On January 31, 1731 she returned an inventory in her own handwriting and signed 'Johannah Hogg'. Her husband's personal property amounted to 57 pounds, 11 shillings, 5 pence. Johannah had made her own will on January 11, 1731, also in her own handwriting. She constituted her "loving brother, Joseph Gregory of Salem in the Province of West New Jersey and William Parsons of Kent County, Delaware", her executors. She left to her eldest son, John, the sum of 18 pence in current money, and to her son James and to her daughters Elizabeth and Susannah each the same, eighteen pence. To her "youngest daughter Rebecca" she left the residue of her estate after her debts were paid.

Salisbury, Johannah's town in Kent County, was a Quaker community on Duck Creek with a meeting house and Quaker graveyard. It was settled in the early seventeen hundreds (Scharf's History of Delaware, II, page 1093 and 1096). Johannah's brother, Joseph Gregory, was a justice in the court of Salem County, New Jersey, in 1717. (History of Salem County, New Jersey, by Joseph S. Sickler, Salem, 1937). Salem was settled by Quakers and they predominated in the seventeen hundreds. William Parsons, Johannah's other executor, was given a

warrant by Penn's commissioners September 16, 1716 for 200 acres of land in Kent County (Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series. VII, page 201)

It is evident that Samuel Hogg I is not related to this Quaker family. As has been said in the text, Samuel and his family were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and there is no evidence that any of them married Quakers.

2. James Hogg of Somerset County.

In the Maryland Calander of Wills (Vol. 5, page 63) James Hogg of Somerset County signed in 1721 an administration paper as a witness. The next record of James Hogg, planter, is his will dated 29 January, 1725, proved 5 July, 1728. (Maryland Calander of Wills, Vol. 6, page 74). In this will (Will Book 19, page 466) James left to his eldest son, James, and his heirs, the plantation called "Showel's Addition" on the east side of Church Branch plus personal property. This tract is proved to have been on branches of St. Martin's River, which in 1725 and 1726 was in Somerset County, Maryland, but after the division of Somerset County in 1742 was in Worcester County, Maryland. To his son John and his heirs, James left the residue of Showel's Addition on the north side of Church Branch. To his daughter, Catherine, James left personal property, some of which is described as owned jointly with Edward Moore. To his son Andrew he left one hundred acres of land which should be taken up and paid for out of the estate plus personal property when he should be sixteen years of age. To his wife Sarah he left the residue of his estate. Should any one die during his minority, his share was to be divided among the others. He also directed that his sons should learn to read and write. Witnesses to the will were William Robinson, Jeanet Robinson, and Rachel Williams.

About the time of James Hogg, there was a Robert Hogg in Somerset County, Maryland in 1716 and 1719 (Hall of Records, Liber 23, folio 37, 381). Possibly he may have been a relative of James Hogg. In 1745, Daniel Hogg signed a petition against building another chapel of ease in Coventry Parish, Somerset County. The similarity of the names of this Hogg family to those of Samuel I and his children suggests a possible relationship, so an effort to trace it further was made. The "Index to the Register of Births Marriages and Deaths in Stephany Parish, Somerset County" revealed no records of the Hogg family. Another book, mentioned in the Pennsylvania Magazine (Vol. VII, page 193) was reported to give a list of descendants in an unindexed bound book in the Office of the Register of Wills, Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, 1667 - 1742. The time covered was from about the formation of Worcester County, 1742. "Many of these families are so related or intermarried or connected in some way with the families of Sussex County, Delaware, or are the families later found in Sussex County, Delaware, that the names thereof have a Delaware - Pennsylvania association, as well as Maryland and Virginia." A letter to Snow Hill about this book brought the information that the old records of Maryland were now at the Hall of Records in Annapolis. An inquiry there revealed no such book; it had evidently been lost.

16. "Thomas, ye sone of said Michael & Dinah Harlan was born ye 24th Day of ye 4th mo 1694 about ye 2nd hour afternoon"; d. 1745; m. Mary Carter.
17. "Stephen, ye sone of said Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 16th Day of ye 2nd mo 1697 about noon"; d. 1732; m. Hannah Carter.
18. "Michael, ye sone of Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 7th Day of 2nd mo 1699 about ye 8th hour in ye evening"; d. 1757; m. Hannah Maris.
19. "Solomon, ye sone of Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 7th Day of ye 10th mo 1701 about ye 7th hour in ye morning"; d. 2 Mo., 1732, in London Grove Twp.; unm.
20. "James, ye sone of Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 19th Day of 10th mo 1703 about ye 5th hour in ye morning"; d. 1774; m. Susanna Oborn.
21. "Dinah, ye Daughter of Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 23rd Day of ye 8th mo 1707 about ye 10th hour at night"; d. 4, 7, 1763; m. Thomas Gregg.

The Dixon Family.—Henry Dixon, an innkeeper at New Castle, Delaware, had children as follows: (William, b. ——; d. 1708; m. Anna Gregg, dau. of William Gregg, in 1690. (2) Dinah, b. ——; d. ——; m. Michael Harlan, 1 Mo., 1690. (3) Rose, b. ——; d. ——; m. Thomas Pierson, widower, and deputy surveyor of New Castle County.

Of these, William Dixon settled on a tract of land in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, about one mile southwest of the present village of Centreville. "William Dixon, of Red Clay Creek, weaver," made his will 1 Mo., 31, 1680, and it was probated Sept. 20, 1708. He mentions his wife, Ann, and appoints his brothers-in-law, Michael Harlan and John Gregg, his advisors. The widow, Ann Dixon, later married John Houghton.

George Dixon, a son of William and Ann, was b. 11, 16, 1706. He m. Ann, the dau. of Swithin and Ann Chandler, 11, 29, 1725. The date of his wife's birth is unknown, but she d. 3, 14, 1761, "aged about 52 years." They were the parents of six children: (i) Enoch, b. 9, 5, 1727. (ii) Dinah, b. 12 Mo., 1729; d. 8, 20, 1743. (iii) Caleb, b. 9, 6, 1732. (iv) George, b. 4, 8, 1740. (v) Phebe, b. 12, 15, 1743. (vi) Joshua, b. 12, 26, 1746.

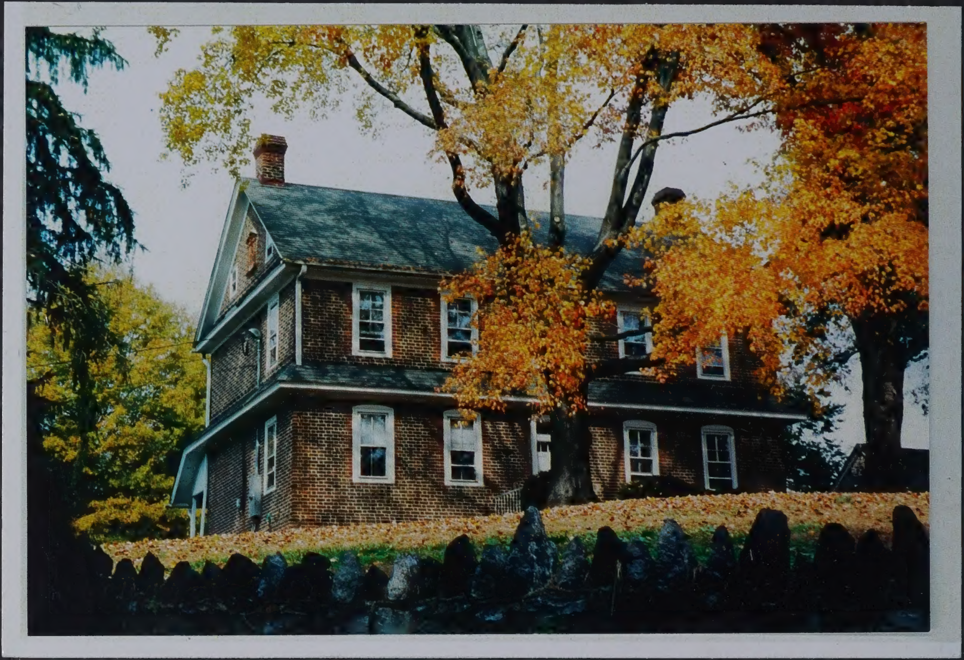
For information as to the wife of Henry Dixon, above, see the foot-note at the bottom of page 4.

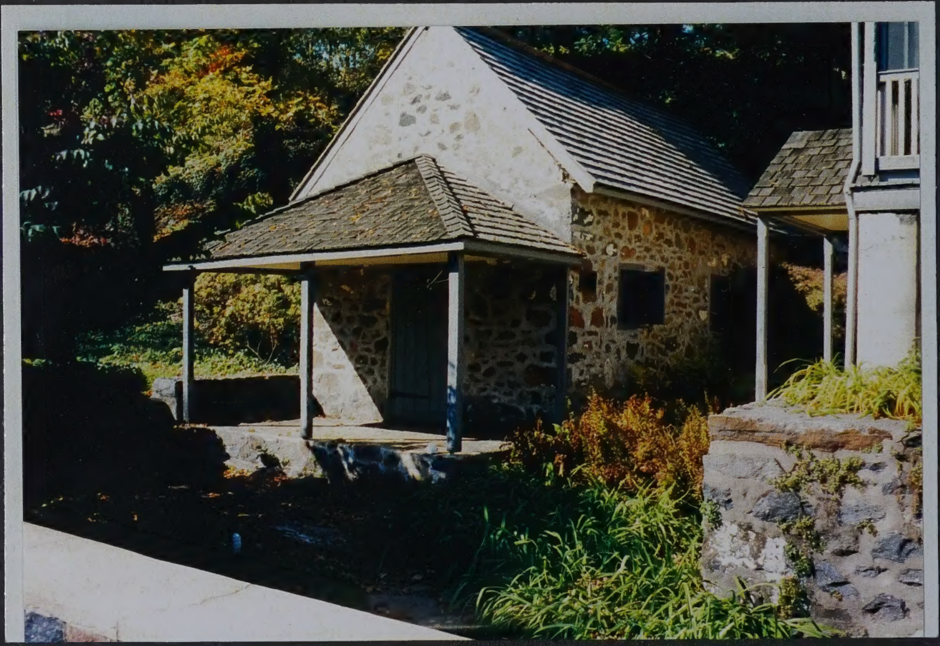
The Houghton Family.—John Houghton, of New Castle County, made his will 1, 10, 1720, and it was probated May 27, of the same year. He mentions his wife Ann, his brother-in-law, John Gregg, his daughters Mary, Martha and Rebecca, with their children, and Dinah, Ann, George, Thomas, and John Dixon. Ann, the widow, d. in 1729.

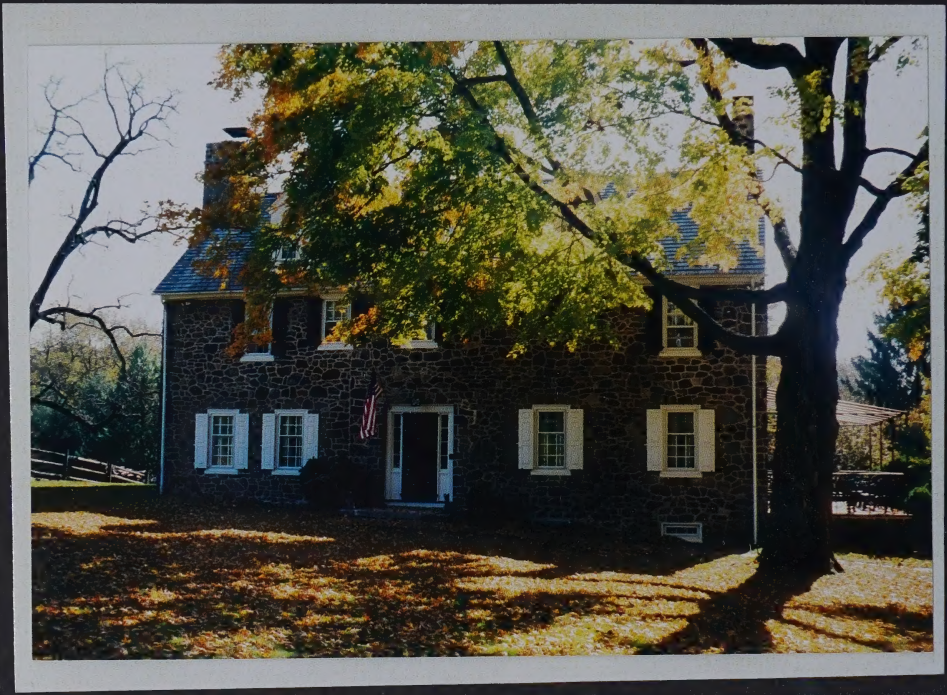
Of his daughters, Mary m. Isaac Cook, 1734, a son of Peter and Elinor (Norman) Cook. They lived in Chester and York Counties, but finally settled in North Carolina. Martha m. Joseph Hollingsworth, 1730. In 1741 they received a certificate to remove to Hopewell Monthly Meeting in Frederick County, Va. Rebecca m. Robert Comber. They were residents of Chester County, Pa., in 1737.

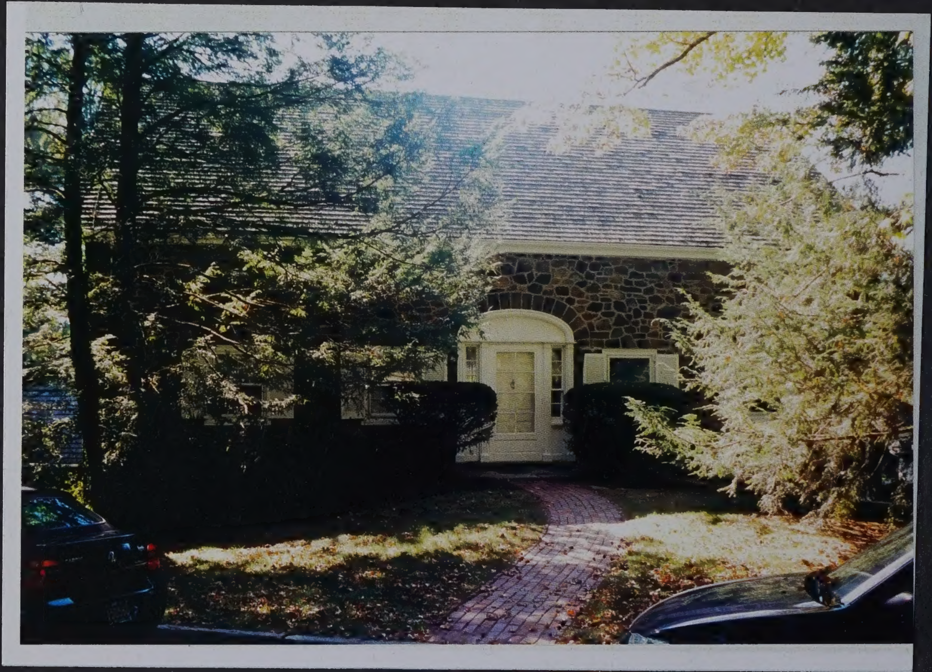
The Gregg Family.—William Gregg settled on a tract of land of 400 acres in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, surveyed to him 3, 11, 1685. He d. "ye 1st of ye 7th month" and was buried on his plantation, 1687. So far as known he had the following issue: (1) Richard. (2) Ann, m. William Dixon and John Houghton. (3) John, b. 1668; d. 1738; m. 11 Mo., 1694, Elizabeth Cook, of Concord, Chester Co., Pa. They had issue: (i) William, m. Margery Kinkey, 7, 29, 1725. (ii) Amy, m. Joseph Hadley, 8, 25, 1721. (iii) Thomas, m. Dinah Harlan (No. 21), 2, 10, 1729. (iv) Joseph, b. 8, 5, 1710; m. Hannah Beeson, 10, 4, 1735. (v) Samuel, m. Ann Robinson (No. 55), 2, 27, 1737. (vi) Hannah, m. George Robinson (No. 54). (vii) Rebecca, m. —— Spragg about 1746. (4) George, m. Sarah Hogg, 1706.

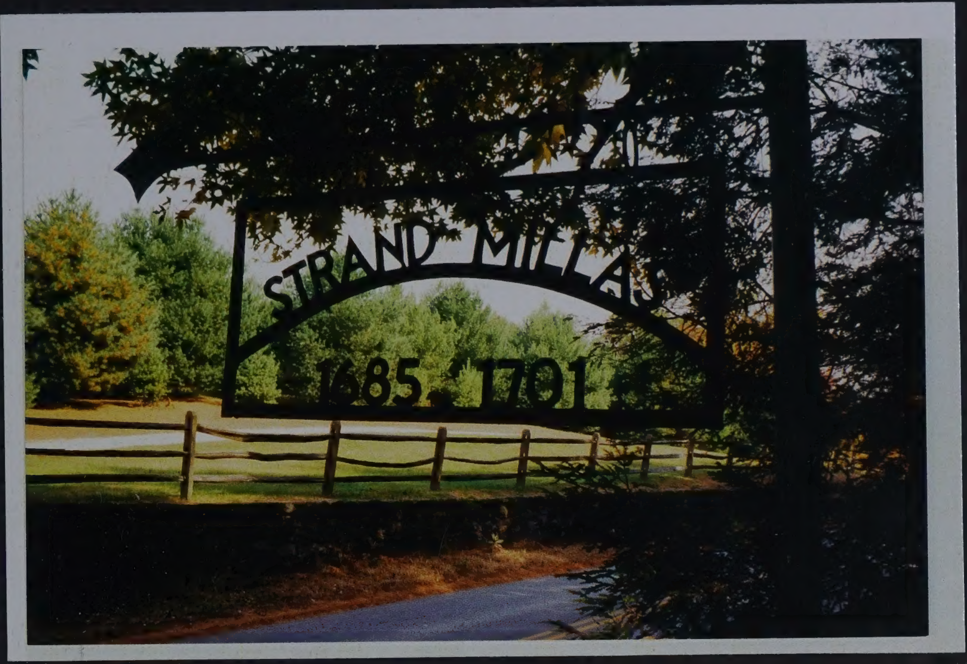
Source HISTORY and GENEALOGY of THE HARLAN FAMILY
by Alpheus H. Harlan
Historical Society of Wilmington DE
CS71 H283










STRAND MILLAS
1685 . 1701

1820 Loudoun Waterford Pg 147
193696

51

Heads of Families	Free White Males						Free White Females					Foreigners not naturalized	Persons engaged in Agriculture	Persons engaged in Commerce	Persons engaged in Manufactures	Male Slaves				Female Slaves				Free Coloured Males				Fre
	to 10	10 to 16	16 to 18	16 to 26	26 to 45	45 &c	to 10	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	45 &c					to 14	14 to 26	26 to 45	45 &c	to 14	14 to 26	26 to 45	45 &c	to 14	14 to 26	26 to 45	45 &c	to 14
Phil Franks	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Stuck	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael Rogers	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jno Mincer	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Fry	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phil Spieker	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harman Haugenting	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jno Wolford	2	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dan Stoneburner	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jacob Faulley	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Faulley	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Sands	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alexander Cordell	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dan' Emory	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wesley Richards	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Alt	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rachael Alt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Ball	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geo Richards	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polly Hickman Sr	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Virts	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Margaret Shaffer	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adam Stoneburner	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henry Hickman	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jos Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
Anthony Davis	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Cumbaker	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thos Dixon	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Davis	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moses Sands	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sampson Richards	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ann Taylor																												

1820 Loudoun Waterford Pg 147
193696

511

Names of Families	Free White Males to 10	10 to 16	16 to 18	16 to 26	26 to 45	45 & upwards	Free White Females to 10	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	45 & upwards	Foreigners not naturalized	Persons engaged in Agriculture
Phil Franks	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Peter Stuck	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	2
Michael Boger	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Jno Mincell	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Peter Fry	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	4
Phil Spieker	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	3
Harmon Hangerling	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	6	-
Jno Wolford	2	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Dan Stoneburner	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	2
Jacob Faulley	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	1	-	3
Henry Faulley	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	1
Peter Sands	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
Alexander Cordell	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Danl Emory	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
Wesley Richards	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
John Alt	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Rachael Alt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Mary Ball	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Geo Richards	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Polly Hickman Senr	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1
Peter Virts	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	3
Margaret Shaffer	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Adam Stockburner	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Henry Hickman	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Jesse Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anthony Davis	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1
Solomon Crumbaker	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thos Dixon	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-
Saml Davis	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1
Moses Sands	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sampson Richards	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2
Ann Taylor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	[illegible]	2	2	-	4
Danl Gooding	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
David Messakah	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Henry Potterfield	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	3
Enos Williams	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
John Robbinson	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	2
Mary Sands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
John Remer	-	-	-	1	-	[illegible]	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
John Copeland	2	-	-	1	3	[illegible]	5	1	-	1	-	-	2
George Morrison	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Adam Lacey	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2
Richard Alling	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wm Hoke	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Saml Hixon	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2
Danl Mock	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2
Phil Jones	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
Henry Mock	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Adam Virts	3	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
Wm Gregg	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
Jack Booth	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
George Gregg	5	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	5
Michael Honey	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
George Walter	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Thos Harper	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
Solomon Littleton	2	-	-	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	5
Saml Littleton	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
George Hirth	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1
Jos Cow	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Thos Burchett	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
John Dixon	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Jno Harper Senr	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	1
Henry Hopkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jacob Mock	4	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	4
Edward Rinker	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	2
Conrad Virts	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Thos Sears	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1
Sally Streeter	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wm Wright	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Thos Nicholls	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	[illegible]	1	-	3
Jos Cartwright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wm Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peter Groat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

George Gregg
1820 Loudoun Co., Waterford, VA
Pg. 147
LDS film # 193696

Danl Gooding
David Messakah
Henry Pottersfield
Enos Williams
John Robbinson
Mary Sands
John Rosser
John Copeland
George Morrison
Adam Lowry
Richard Filing
Wm Hoke
Saml Hixon
Danl Mock
Phil Jones
Henry Mock
Adam Virtz
Wm Gregg
Jack Boothe
→ George Gregg
Nicholas Honey
George Walter
Thos Harper
Solomon Littleton
Joel Littleton
George Hurst
Jos. Cow
Thos Burchett
John Dixon
Jno. Harper Senr
Henry Hopkins
Jacob Mock
Edward Rinker
Conrad Virtz
Thos Sims
Sally Stocker
Wm Wright
Thos Nicholls
Jos Cartright
Wm Lamb
Peter Groat

George Gregg
1820 Loudoun Co., Waterford, VA
pg. 147

LDS film # 193696

You are listening to "The Humours of Whiskey" a traditional Irish air.

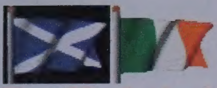
SURNAME LIST

To search for any of these names go to Descendants of James Gregg.

The names with individual family trees are links.

Gregg	Spidel	Hawks	Wells	Shutt
McCormick	Hartong	Tritch	Harris	Miller
Steese	Garll	Houser	Palmer	Wright
Baker	Hepburn	Billingsly	Strong	Sperry
McCullough	Cook	Moore	Speaks	Tucker
Foster	Climes	Dewell	Kieth	McCullogh
Cuddy	Loehr	Tomlinson	Bishop	Bock
Smith	Jellison	Hall	Stagg	Lee
Hunter	Paxton	Zeigler	Doggett	Wiedman
Marquis	Myers	McCluny	Stocker	Wells
Blair	Haas	Zuelsdort	Heller	Rothrock
Asmus	Litt	Boling	Springer	Morrison
King	Shepherd	Pritchard	Stone	Plachek
Senn	Simmons	Irizarry	Landers	Campbell
Murphy	Blair	Kirschman	Collier	Pitz
Brooks	Copen	Bellomy	Harshbarger	Hamaf
Donahue	McKenzie	Haney	Molnar	Morris
Greer	Casey	Virden	Nicola	Higgins
Churchill	Scaduto	Stapelton	Freeman	Adams
Sinclair	Nay	Olson	Cordova	Mahar
Paneck	Gilastrap	Severson	Diefenbach	Hughs
VonArkel	Collier	Barker	Troyer	Kawalke
Michael	Kammermeyer	Steiner	Jordan	Pointer
Stamper	Zwilling	Hendricks	Simmons	Taylor
Sebion	Criss	Haddix	Becovey	Humbert

Back to the home page



Flag of Scotland and Flag of Ireland.

You are listening to "I Wish I was in Carrig Fergus".

The History of the Gregg Cane

> Most Gregg researchers, especially those descended from the Quaker Greggs, are familiar with the stories of the silver studded ivory handled cane which has passed through generations of Greggs to the present day. The version of the story below comes from the book Quaker Greggs by Hazel May Middleton Kendall, and the book " The Ancestors of Gregg Livingson Neal", but there are researchers who disagree with Kendall that John Gregg is descended from Black John of clan Gregor or received the cane in gratitude from King James I. We do know there is no doubt the cane exists today and there is a link to a photo below.

King James of Scotland, also known as James VI of England, encouraged Scots to colonize Ireland. Thousands left Scotland for Nova Scotia and Ulster. After King James second visit to Scotland in 1617, many communities of various clans moved to Ulster. John Gregg descended from the second oldest son of Black John of the Coat of Mall, (a descendant of Kenneth MacAlpin) lead the Gregs from the clan MacGregor. John Gregg received the cane from King James I in esteem and appreciation of his influence and responsibility in the removal of the Gregs from Scotland to Country Antrim, Ulster about 1618.

John Gregg settled in the barony of Glenarm, County Antrim, Ireland on the northeast coast. During the reign of Charles I (1625-1649), Ulster Presbyterians defying their treatment joined General Robert Monroe's Scottish army at an insurrection at Carrickfergus in May 1653. William Gregg , oldest son of John Gregg, was forced to leave his inheritance of Glenarm Barony in 1653. He was the first to inherit the Gregg Cane which his father decreed should be handed down to the second son in each generation because the oldest customarily inherited the land.

William was born in Scotland in 1616. He moved to Waterford County, Southern Ireland where he died about 1672. He had three sons, John, William, and Richard. John and Richard died in Ireland. William left Ireland in 1682 with the silver studded ivory cane he had inherited from his father.

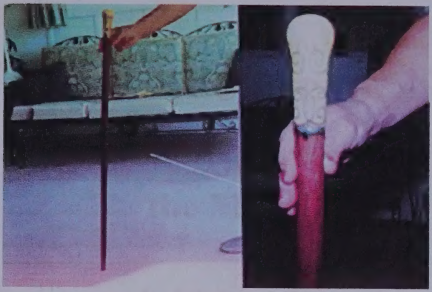
William Gregg was among the many Greggs who became Quakers when William Penn visited Ireland in 1678. The Quakers, called Friends, arrived aboard the ship Caledonia in Upland, now Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1682. William arrived with his wife and four small children and settled down the Delaware River at Christiana Hundred.

William's four children were John, Ann, George, and Richard. The book, Quaker Greggs, by Hazel May Middleton Kendal, says John administered the estate, and George inherited the cane, but we know from the present owner of the cane that the cane ended up in the John family line. The present owner of the cane is Stanley Charles Gregg, of Knox, County Ohio, who plans to give it to his second son Randy.

See photographs of the Gregg Cane

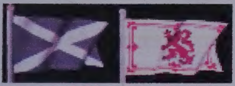
Back to the Gregg Page

You are listening to
"I Wish I was in Carrig Fergus".



These photographs were taken by my Aunt and Uncle,
Betty and Bud Shepherd, on a visit to the home of Stanley Gregg in Ohio in April of 1996.
John Gregg received the cane about 1618 so the cane was 378 years old at the time of the photograph.

Back to History of the Gregg Cane.



Flag of Scotland and Scotland Royal Banner.
You are listening to "The Campbell's are coming"

History of the MacGregor Surname

Clan Alpin were known as "Clann a' Cheathaich", Children of the Mist

The history of the Gregg name is very colorful. Gregg is one of many derivatives or clan names taken from the name MacGregor of Scotland.

One of the earlist of the Scottish kings was Kenneth MacAlpin of Clan Alpin. His father was a Scot and his mother a Pict. He ruled both the Celts (Scots) and the Picts from 833 to 860 A.D. His son was Greg or Griogor MacAlpin who ruled Scotland from about 875 to 893 A.D. It is from his sons the MacGregors (sons of Greg) that the surname is derived. One of the few clans of purely celtic descent.

The MacGregors were one of the largest landholding families in early Scotland. Their land had once stretched from Loch Rannock to Loch Lomond and from Loch Etive to Taymough with its center of power in Glenorchy, Argyleshire. No tribe was more proud of its ancient name or had to suffer more to bear it. Their chief, Iain of Glenorchy, died as a result of falling prisoner to Edward of England in 1296. Iain's daughter married into the Campbell family and through her the Clan Campbell laid claim to the MacGregor land. As Iain died with no son he was succeeded by his nephew Gregor. According to ancient celtic rule the land of Clan Alpin could not belong to a person but the clan, so the Campbell claim was rejected.

In the past most people in Scotland spoke Gaelic, not only in the highlands but the lowlands as well. See Scottish history **The highlanders were wealthy and powerful, particularly in the cattle trade. The families troubles began as early as 1297 when Robert the Bruce** See Bruce Family history **ordered some of the MacGregors lands forfeited.**

King David of Scotland (1331-1371) saw the powerful MacGregor clan's claim to royal honers as a threat to his own security. The king presented the lands of Glenorchay, rightfully possessions of the MacGregors, to the Campbell clan, represented by the Duke of Argyll. This established a bloody fued between the MacGregors and their neighbors the Campbells. The Campbells induced a quarrel between the MacGregors and the MacNab clan, who were nearly exterminated in a battle at Crainlariach. The Campbells were able to secure a commission from the king to punish both the clans for breaking the peace. By 1442 the MacGregors were without an acre of land. They survived by plundering herds of their enemies who held land they once owned. They took to the hills around Balquihidder and many became bands of outlaws.

During Queen Mary's reign, See Mary Queen of Scots **on September 23, 1563 the name MacGregor was abolished. In 1606 James VI issued letters of fire and sword against the clan. The Colquhouns were given the task, but they were massacred by the MacGregors at Glenfruin. On May 24, 1611, it had been decreed that all wives, and children of MacGregrors were to be branded**

on the cheek and sent into virtual slavery. On June 24, 1613 an act was passed which made it a law for any man, woman, or child with the name MacGregor to be put to death if found in a group larger than four. As a result of these injustices most of the clan opted to change its name to Gregg, Greg, Grigg, Grig, Greer, Grier, Gragg and so on. Many sought the protection of other clans, others moved from the highlands and many emigrated. See list of Septs and Names **The act was eventually repealed in 1775.**

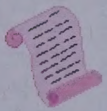
Sir Walter Scott's romantic novel "Rob Roy" was the life of Robert MacGregor of 18th century Scotland. Born in 1671, Robert MacGregor, known as Rob Roy, or Robert the Red because of his red hair, was the most famous of the outlawed Scottish clan Gregor. After his lands were confiscated by James Montrose, 1st Duke of Montrose, Rob Roy became a leader of uprisings. He later lived in peace for a time under the protection of John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll, taking his mother's name of Robert Campbell, but was imprisioned by the English in the 1720's. He was pardoned for his crimes and lived out his life at Balquihidder where he died in 1734.

See Rob Roy's Gravesite

Rob Roy's FAMILY from the book by W.H. Murray

Rob Roy's ANCESTRY CHART from the book by W.H. Murray.

See book page for books on Rob Roy.



A Letter About Rob Roy by J. K. Gregg.

Back to the Gregg Page

Part of your family history may already be in print

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

There may have been a genealogy about your family published decades ago. Finding a copy of it will make a Sherlock Holmes out of you.

It is unrealistic to expect to find a book that has your complete family tree in it, but you may discover one that includes parts of some of your branches.

Many genealogy how-to books recommend that you consult compiled family histories early in your research. But I find that most of us cannot tie our families to these books because so many were compiled in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. To connect to these lines requires research that covers entire families for at least the past 100 years.

Unfortunately, if you have concentrated on tracing only your direct line, you may not recognize your own ancestors in these early genealogies. It is like trying to put two pieces of a frayed rope together — the ends won't match. One part may start in the 1640s and go to 1800, while the other begins in 1988 and reaches back to 1850. The 50-year gap (about two generations) can stymie you.

If you have researched the first three or four generations of your family, it may be futile to continue until you have determined whether there is a published genealogy out there somewhere. One sad fact about genealogy is that many of us do the same research over and over because we do not know know what others have done.

From the Civil War until the 1920s, several thousand monographs of family histories or genealogies appeared. The compilers usually were sincere, but many mistakes, especially concerning colonial generations, appear in these works.

According to Ralph Crandall, former director of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, these early American genealogists were "often quite gullible in regard to English or Old World origins and coats of arms."

However, the strengths of these works is that they cover many 19th-century pioneers. "Since the authors corresponded voluminously with other family members, these books are often amazingly complete and accurate for the 19th century," Crandall said.

"These works are particularly good for New England migrants to the Midwest, many of whom were still alive when the genealogies were written," Crandall noted.

Post-1930 genealogical scholars have written journal articles correcting the first several generations, or the early sections of many of these genealogies. You should search not only for the originally published work but for these corrected versions also.

Before you spend a nickel on a published family history, go to a Latter Day Saints (Mormon) family history library near you and check the "Family Histories" microfiche to see what books in Salt Lake City's famous genealogical library are available on microfilm. For $2.50 or less, you can examine these genealogies to see if they include your family.

Once you determine there is a family history, obtain catalogs to see if it is available in print or on microfilm.

University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, has one titled "Family Histories on Microfiche." This catalog costs $8.

Your local library should have a copy of "Genealogical & Local History Books in Print, Vol. 2" by Netti Schreiner-Yantis. Check its section on family genealogies for books and monographs available at bargain prices.

Other publishers of genealogies are Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108 ($5 for catalog); Higginson Books, 14 Derby Square, Salem, Mass. 01970; Southern Historical Press, P.O. Box 738, Easley, S.C. 29641-0738; and The Reprint Co., P.O. Box 5401, Spartanburg, S.C. 29304.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I. For a beginner's genealogy kit, send $4 (postage paid), or questions (include self-addressed, stamped envelope) to Myra Vanderpool Gormley, P.O. Box 64316, Tacoma, Wash. 98464.

like having other people's garbage dumped in their back yards. Nor are folks any happier when government wants to put a garbage burner in their bailiwick.

What's more, it doesn't help to call garbage by a fancy name. Garbage is still garbage even if it's called solid waste.

What does help is the city's new indoor sport, recycling. The livable city has discovered what some folks knew all along: There's gain in garbage. Neighborhood by neighborhood, residents are learning about curbside recycling.

Instead of putting papers and cans into the garbage along with grapefruit rinds and coffee grounds, North End householders are making use of Recycle America bins.

The laundry-basket-sized bins come in three brilliant, if bilious, colors: mustard-stain yellow, pond-scum green and low-tide green.

The bins arrive nested together. The first test of the householder's dedication comes when trying to pry them apart. For people like me with a technological IQ of minus 50, it isn't easy.

Next, it's time to figure what goes where. Here's how they stack up:

■ **Yellow.** This bin holds stuff like soft-drink cans, pickle jars, ketchup bottles and anchovy tins. The directions say to remove paper labels from cans. Cans need rinsing, which provides a second moment of truth for would-be recyclers: Can you stand the aroma of recycled cat food?

■ **Light green.** This bin holds mixed paper, which includes brochures, catalogs, magazines and threatening letters saying your magazine subscription is about to expire even though you resubscribed two months ago.

■ **Dark green.** Here's where one puts "loose newspapers" — whatever they are. Put your supermarket tabloid ("The World") here

---

FIT TO THE

Fitness innovator targets exercise for visible results

By Gordy Holt
P-I Reporter

When a woman as fit as Callan Pinckney invites you to feel her buttocks, should a stranger accept or deliver his regrets?

"No, *here*!" she said, taking charge.

There was no turning back, but neither could one ignore the truth of Pinckney's demonstration.

"Feel what happens when I roll the pelvis forward," she said. "Feel *that!*"

There was no flab to be found.

A hundred Jane Fonda kicks could mold a rear end no more perfectly than "Callanetics" had molded that one. Six months short of 50 years old, Callan Pinckney's rear end — like the rest of her — is a beaut.

Pinckney is a fitness innovator from New York City whose single-

Books that bind the generations

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Genealogists are fortunate that so many outstanding books now are being published.

Among the most recent ones:

"Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources," by Carol Willsey Bell (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. 21202, $32.50). Millions of Americans have ancestors who came through Ohio (it was known as the "gateway to the West") and for those researchers, this new book is indispensable.

It covers each of Ohio's 88 counties with basic information about them and their records, plus a detailed breakdown of the court records available on microfilm. There is also an itemization of the census records available for each county, including special schedules, an enumeration of the county's records on microfilm in the Ohio State Library, plus manuscript collections, newspapers, tax records, articles from periodicals and a comprehensive list of published sources for each county.

"Tracing Your Family Tree," by Jean A. Cole and Michael Armstrong (available from J.M. Armstrong Publishing, 141, Great Whyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs., PE 17 1HP, England, ($21.20 airmail or $15.30 by surface). While this book contains basic genealogical research instructions, its value to the American researcher trying to trace British lines lies in the chapters dealing with the various kinds of records. Especially good are those on parish registers, the nonconformists' records, manorial records, directories and newspapers – all records that you need to know about and where they can be found in the United Kingdom.

The chapter on miscellaneous sources, which includes schools, merchant seamen, passports, Freemasons, chartered companies and foundlings, may provide you with new sources to explore.

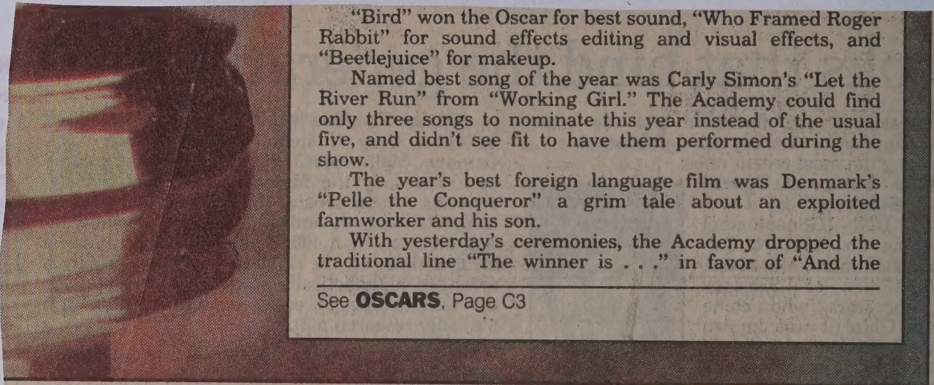
"Maine Families in 1790" (Volume I), edited by Ruth Gray (Picton Press, P.O. Box 1111, Camden, Maine 04843, $32.50). This first volume in a series by the Maine Genealogical Society, contains comprehensive three-generation studies, complete with voluminous, specific documentation on more than 400 families residing in Maine at the time of the 1790 federal census. It is arranged alphabetically starting with Austin Alden and includes an every-name index, making it a quality research tool.

"Guilford County, N.C.: A Map Supplement," by Fred Hughes (The Custom House, P.O. Box 549, Jamestown, N.C. 27282, $10). This monograph is part of a series, dealing primarily with information of 18th-century Piedmont, N.C. For the genealogist whose ancestors came from this region, it is an important new source, because the author has included some information about early schoolmasters, the Regulators, confiscated Tory estates, church records, tavern owners, gunmakers, a muster roll of the Guilford Militia and an abstract from Rowan County court minutes pertaining to Guilford County people.

Using the map with this series, one can locate precisely the properties of the landowners in the 18th century. The Guilford County map is available from The Custom House also, for $6.

"Applied Genealogy," by Eugene A. Stratton (Ancestry Inc., P.O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110, $16.20). This is not another how-to book about genealogy, but rather one focused on methodology and genealogical evidence, with some case studies in royal genealogies. Intermediate and advanced researchers, and those who want to know what is good genealogy and what is bad genealogy, will find it fascinating reading.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I. Myra welcomes genealogical questions for her column, but is unable to answer individual letters. For her beginner's how-to genealogy kit (with charts) send $4 to Kit, Box 64316, Tacoma, WA 98464.



"Bird" won the Oscar for best sound, "Who Framed Roger Rabbit" for sound effects editing and visual effects, and "Beetlejuice" for makeup.

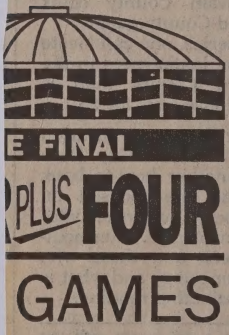
Named best song of the year was Carly Simon's "Let the River Run" from "Working Girl." The Academy could find only three songs to nominate this year instead of the usual five, and didn't see fit to have them performed during the show.

The year's best foreign language film was Denmark's "Pelle the Conqueror" a grim tale about an exploited farmworker and his son.

With yesterday's ceremonies, the Academy dropped the traditional line "The winner is . . ." in favor of "And the

See **OSCARS**, Page C3

Four — as in Final, par and fourtune



lot of you walked right
y when he and his wife,
ered past Nordstrom,
ay through the Market,
l — 10 times, he swears
o move here!"
ntz tells a co-worker, "You've got to see the market. It's . . . it's . . . well, it's fascinating and it's great fun."

It had been a fine day in Seattle and Jim Nantz was in the streets, getting a feel for the city, building background for his broadcasts and realizing all over again that he and Lorrie are meant to live in the West.

"We live in Connecticut right now," he said last night at McRory's, where he chatted up guests at a private KIRO-TV/CBS party. "But we could live anywhere we want, and the company would pay the travel expenses."

Trouble is, commuting across time zones like they're city streets can be a killer, and Nantz — heeding the advice of veteran broadcaster Pat Summerall — knows he should stick a little closer to headquarters until his four years at CBS have lengthened into a more solid 10 or 15.

He's steaming down a career track now, but he loves to play back those memory videos of the days when he and Couples, then a budding golf star fresh out of Seattle, and a couple of other worm-killers shared a four-man suite, smoothed their swings on the Houston golf team and dreamed of making The Tour.

Couples made it, one of the big money-winners now. Blaine McCallister made it, a level or two down from Fred but still there and doing fine. The third member of the "Big Four," as they called themselves, lost his card on the pro tour and faded away, much like the shots that convinced Nantz he was destined to do something besides walk, dress coordinated and get a tan.

"I found out after a year that I was a lousy golfer and I got out of it" he recalls. "But I still hung around the

See **CITY GAMES**, Page C3

Check European steamship records for immigrants

3/10/88

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Dear Myra: How can I learn the name of the ship my ancestors came on to America? They immigrated in 1892-1893 and came from Colmar, which is now in Alsace, France. However, I understand this territory belonged to Germany prior to World War I. I think New York City was their port of entry. — A.C.K., Columbia, S.C.

Answer: To find ancestors who came through the port of New York from 1890 to 1930, first check Morton Allan's "Directory of European Passenger Steamship Arrivals." It was published in 1980 by Genealogical Publishing Co., of Baltimore, and can be found in most libraries.

Your Alsace ancestors lived near the Rhine River and probably came via Antwerp (Belgium) on Red Star Line. Or they may have come on the Holland-America Line from Rotterdam/Amsterdam. Other possible routes would have been via Le Havre on the French Line, Hamburg (Hamburg-American), or Bremen (North German Lloyd), Germany. The date of arrival in America of all these lines are listed in this book along with the name of the steamer.

The information regarding your ancestors' approximate arrival in this country could be in your family records. Search for it.

There is no index to ship passenger arrivals in New York City for the years of 1892-93 (though such exists for the years 1820-46 and 1897-1943). The National Archives will search its unindexed lists before 1893 if you supply 1) port of entry; 2) name of the vessel (use Allan's "Directory"); 3) approximate date of arrival and; 4) name of the passenger. For a search of the 1892 lists, the National Archives requires the exact date of arrival.

Order a copy of NATF Form 81 "Order for Copies of Ship Passenger Arrival Records" (available from National Archives, Eighth and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20409), then request the search.

Dear Myra: I have Van Meter ancestors whose records have been traced back to New Amsterdam (New York) in the 1660s. Are there additional sources one can consult in order to trace Dutch lines back to Holland? — V.E.B., Westminster, Calif.

Answer: "Dutch Genealogical Research" by Charles M. Franklin, available from Genealogy Unlimited, 789 S. Buffalo Grove Road, Buffalo Grove, Ill. 60089, for $12.50 postpaid, is an excellent guidebook for everyone with Dutch ancestry.

Its bibliography contains a wealth of sources to consult for your Colonial Dutch lines and an entire chapter is devoted to Dutch records in America. One of the most valuable sources for you is the lists of published church records, which date back to the 17th century. These are widely available in libraries with genealogical collections.

Dear Myra: I've always wondered about my father's people, but I have so little to go on as he was orphaned at age 5. He remembers his father and mother's names and his brothers. Is is possible to locate his brothers or other living members of the family? — M.C., Oak Harbor, Wash.

Answer: The Salvation Army operates a Missing Persons Locator Service. However, it has specific guidelines for this search and requires a $5 non-refundable fee.

Contact the nearest Salvation Army office to secure information and/or a missing persons inquiry form.

If your father's parents were living in the United States at the time of the 1900 census, those records can be consulted. The 1900 census has been Soundexed (indexed by the sound of surnames for each state), so all you need to know is the name and the state in which they lived at that time.

These census records are available at all regional branches of the National Archives — the one nearest you is in Seattle — and on interlibrary loans through many public libraries and the LDS (Mormon) Family History branch libraries.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I. For a beginner's genealogy kit, send $4 (postage paid), or questions (include self-addressed, stamped envelope) to Myra Vanderpool Gormley, Box 64316, Tacoma, Wash. 98464.

donations,

The Columbia University School of Public Health's Complete Guide to Health and Well-being After 50. By Robert J. Weiss, M.D., and Genell Subak-Sharp. Times Books, 335 pages, hardback, $24.95.

■ ■

"Step by Step" is a phrase to be considered carefully, as you will learn from author Ted Rossi.

"What will we do about Mother?" his pocket-sized book begins. "She fell again today."

First comes the facing of facts. Who pays? Who doesn't? And why. Chapter 2 deals with nursing-home alternatives — in-home and day-care services that may be available.

Most valuable is the chapter on biting the bullet — choosing a home.

"Although it is far from pleasant to contemplate," Rossi writes, "families who have planned in advance will find themselves far better equipped to deal with it than those suddenly faced with the need for immediate action."

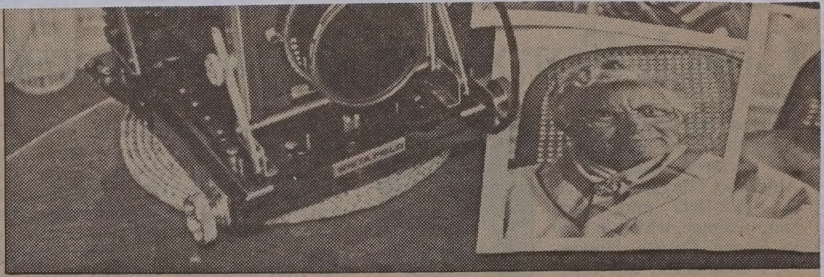
Rossi adds this note:

"No matter how well your relative is cared for in the nursing home, it is the kind of attention and support received continually *from family and friends* that will crucially affect the quality of his or her life there."

Rossi concludes with an extensive bibliography, three appendixes (where to find help, medical terms, and on such legal issues as tenants' rights, trusts and wills), and an index for quick reference.

Step by Step (How to Actively Ensure the Best Possible Care for Your Aging Relative). By Ted Rossi. Warner Books, 174 pages, paperback, $9.95.

■ P-I reporter Gordy Holt writes regularly on fitness.



Isabel Egglin, 60, likes to capture the essence of the spirit of older people in her photographs. She works in black and white, avoids poses and shuns artificial lighting. "I'm interested in attitudes," sh been selected for a natio opens today at the Museum

SEASONED

Photographer enlarges spirit of the elderly

By Don Carter
P-I Reporter

Isabel Egglin pauses by the photo-

Unscrupulous operators prey on novice genealogists

2/25/88

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Dear Myra: An aunt in Tennessee sent my mother a copy of a form called "Heirs Association," which supposedly pertains to the estate of a person who may be my ancestor. This association wants $25 yearly, and my aunt was told not to send her money by registered mail.

This seems fishy to me. How can I check out this association? I don't want my mother and aunt being taken in by any hoax or con game. — D.R., Snohomish, Wash.

Answer: You are smart to be skeptical, since, unfortunately, there are unscrupulous people who prey upon naive genealogists.

Note there is no name of a person on this form, only a so-called association with a post office box number. If you read it carefully, you will see that this outfit does not promise to do anything except take your $25.

Send letters of inquiry about this Heirs Association to the Tennessee Attorney General, 450 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tenn. 37219-1212 and to the Tennessee's Consumer Affairs Division, 206 State Office Building, Nashville, Tenn. 37219. If this association mailed forms to members of your family, contact your local postmaster to learn the proper procedure to follow for possible mail fraud.

Dear Myra: My ancestor died while he was serving in the U.S. Army during World War I. He was buried in France in 1918, but his remains were reinterred in Ohio in 1920.

Where can I find his death certificate? The Army's Personnel Records Center in St. Louis thinks his file was burned in its 1973 fire. — D.M., Broadview, Ill.

Answer: The National Archives Record Group 92 has card records of World War I era soldiers who died overseas. The information includes the name of the soldier, military organization, date of death, statement that soldier was killed in action, name and address of nearest kin and name of chapel.

Arranged alphabetically by name of soldier or name of cemetery, these records are mainly grave registrations of Americans buried in European chapels from 1917 to 1922. Write to the Reference Services Branch (NNIR), National Archives, Eighth and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20408, to request this search.

Possibly, the military provided a death certificate when your ancestor's remains were reinterred in Ohio. Request a search for a death certificate that may have been recorded in 1920 by the Ohio Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, G-20 Ohio Departments Building, 65 S. Front St., Columbus, Ohio 43215. There is a small charge involved.

Dear Myra: In 1916, my ancestor died in Peoria, Ill., where he had lived for 60 years. He was born in 1836. His death certificate gives his birthplace simply as Indiana, and his father's name was John Ellis. The 1910 census says Virginia was the birthplace of both his parents.

I have reached an impasse in establishing this "Indiana connection," which I need prior to researching in Virginia. The 1850 census index shows 24 John Ellises scattered in 18 Indiana counties. Can you suggest an easier way to identify his birthplace? — J.E., Clearwater, Fla.

Answer: Since your ancestor evidently arrived in Peoria as a young man in 1856, I would first check the index to grantees at the county clerk's office there to see when he (and possibly his father) purchased land. If you find him in the index, then request copies of the appropriate instruments. Often, you will discover in the deed to the first piece of property acquired in a new locale the name of the county and state from where the buyer migrated.

Also, search for a copy of the obituary, which probably appeared in a Peoria newspaper. It may give his exact birthplace. Funeral home and cemetery records also may provide this information.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I. For a beginner's genealogy kit, send $4 (postage paid), or questions (include self-addressed, stamped envelope) to Myra Vanderpool Gormley, P.O. Box 64316, Tacoma, Wash. 98464.

The Columbia University School of Public

Alas. Seattle isn't getting nearly as much respect this year, to judge by some of the early returns. The Minneapolis Star Tribune recently ran a front page story about Seattle. It was headlined "Little Beirut," and mostly concerned the city's semiofficial bird, the construction crane.

Star Tribune reporter Larry Batson reported: "Seattle has a tradition of spectacular construction binges, but this one may weaken the urge or cure it altogether . . .

"There are only five north-south through streets downtown. The construction zone straddles all of them. This elevates driving to work from the mundane to something approaching high adventure. People trade driving stories at lunch and swap secret routes with friends . . .

"The building boom has introduced a random factor into everyday life. Wherever you're going, you may not get there. And if you do, getting back is not guaranteed . . . Tunnel jokes are big here."

BATSON'S REPORT, however, was frosting on the cake compared to a sour account carried in the Sacramento Bee. Richard Trainor authored the story, headlined "What's really raining on Seattle's parade."

Trainor compared Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, B.C. Seattle finished last. One black mark concerned the city "relegating its downtown to a commercial beehive, which its worker bees pollinate by day and abandon by night."

Trainor wrote that the $350 million transit tunnel project "might prove a costly blunder." He noted that the tunnel might be modified for light rail, but that if it turns out that heavier rail is needed, "a second tunnel might have to be built."

Trainor continued: "The specter of building yet another tunnel has downtown merchants reel-

---

in higher doses and for longer periods, all of which can greatly exacerbate the

popular among men and boys who are weightlifters, body builders, football

has rep
percent

Picture this: your family history recorded on video

9/8/88

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Genealogists, better known for an interest in the past, increasingly use today's technology in their search for family roots.

They were among the first to see the value of personal computers, portable photocopiers and cameras with macro lenses. Now they have discovered camcorders, one of the hottest electronic items on the market, which enable you to film and record your own family history.

While it is not necessary to have experience in television production to produce your own video family stories, there is some expert advice available that will help you get the most out of a camcorder. "Video Family Portraits," by Laura Janis and Rob Huberman, a former cable TV cameraman, is a new book that shows you how to do it without getting bogged down in technical terms.

"Video Family Portraits" will guide you in:

- Basic technical information you need to use the various types of equipment now available. It includes VHS, Beta and 8mm jargon.
- Camera techniques, including basic camera settings, movements, camera shots and good picture composition.
- Advanced video techniques, which explain how to improve sound and add TV lights and offer advice on editing tapes, audio dubbing, making copies and transferring old home movies to video.

The chapter "Family History Question Guide" serves as an adaptable script for your production. Some are basic questions genealogists ask relatives all the time, but having them in front of you as you interview family members is important.

Additionally, there are thought-provoking questions to enhance your family's story:

"What do you remember about World War II or the first time you flew in an airplane? Where and when did you (or your spouse) propose?"

"Video Family Portraits" is a user-friendly guide to videotaping your family history, stories and memories and will enable the genealogist to become a top-notch movie director and producer. It is available in paperback from Heritage Books, 1540 E. Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, Md. 20715 ($11.95 postpaid).

IF YOU'VE HIT a dead-end in your Virginia research, there's a book that may help. "Genealogical Abstracts from 18th-century Virginia Newspapers," compiled by Robert K. Headley Jr., is available from Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore Md. 21202 ($30.50 postpaid).

The book contains abstracts of approximately 10,000 items of a genealogical nature found in these old newspapers. They are from marriage notices, death notices, estate sales and settlements and advertisements for runaways — usually servants, apprentices, slaves or deserters — and court cases.

It is arranged alphabetically by surnames, with an index to an additional 10,000 people mentioned in the notices. This is an exciting new source for those with colonial Virginia roots.

IF YOUR ROOTS go back to Pennsylvania and you've lost some ancestors in Lancaster County, read "Runaways, Rascals and Rogues," edited by Gary T. Hawbaker.

On March 11, 1796, Edward Beeth ran a notice wherein he cautioned the public "not to credit Poll Douglass, commonly known by the name of Red Poll, on my account, as I was forcibly compelled to marry her, therefore I am determined to pay no debts which she may contract from the date hereof."

An 1801 notice, a genealogical gem, relates the story of Nancy Mason, daughter of George Mason and Mary Butler, who was held prisoner by the Shawnees for 12 years.

This is the first in a series of volumes on missing persons as advertised in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, newspapers. This fascinating volume covers the years 1794 to 1810. It includes names of more than 1,200 husbands, wives, children, servants, slaves, prisoners, deserters and horse thieves who may belong in your family tree.

It's available from Hawbaker, P.O. Box 207, Hershey, Pa. 17033 ($11.50 postpaid).

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I. For a beginner's genealogy kit, send $4 (postage paid), or questions (include self-addressed, stamped envelope) to Myra Vanderpool Gormley, Box 64316, Tacoma, Wash. 98464.

That is, they will unless the Camel Backers have their way.

"We want the real camels back, not the phony ones," remarked one of the Backers. Around 30 of the agitators — among them, Anne Gould Hauberg, Capper Heffernan, Bob Lever and Junichi Tsuji — meet every Monday night at the Marrakesh restaurant.

Latest Camel Backer stunt is a contest to locate the oldest snapshot of the camels. The photo could date back to 1933. (Send snaps to Camel Backer Coralie Swanson, 6550 83rd Pl. S.E., Mercer Island, 98040, by May 1.) Winner receives a free meal from a Capitol Hill restaurant.

Seattle Art Museum director Jay Gates had a response. He said, "The museum has an obligation to preserve objects for generations without end. Since leaving them outside will destroy them within 10 years, we must relocate them." He added that 10 artworks were involved. Four have been relocated inside the Volunteer Park museum. The other six (camels included) cannot be moved inside, because they're too heavy.

Said Gates, "The camels will be relocated on the grand staircase of the new downtown museum."

Cards and litters: David Simmons returned from a trip to the Post Office with some of the new cat stamps. When he started to send out bills, he discovered, to his chagrin, that the glue on the stamps tasted terrible.

Simmons says, "No. It's not like scratch and sniff kitty litter. It's tastes more like rubber cement." It figures. Cats have a way of never letting a good deed go unpunished.

Odd couple: Talk about wild bedpersons. Showing in the same auditorium at the Alderwood Village 12 (but not, fortunately, as a double feature) are "Cinderella" and Eddie Murphy's "Raw."

Fleeting fame: International movie star Jean Paul Belmondo was spotted dining at Baffert's the other night with his daughter, granddaughter and former son-in-law. (Belmondo's daughter lives in Seattle.)

"I've been singing for years," declared the man who sang "Tutti Frutti" and "Good Golly, Miss Molly."

"I am the architect of rock 'n' roll," he shouted, and the crowd roared approval.

After again announcing that he had, in fact, won the award, Little Richard revealed the Academy's choice — Jody Watley, a Madonna soundalike from the old dance band, Shalamar.

Michael Jackson was the big loser of the evening. In one of the biggest upsets in Grammy history, Jackson's "Bad" album — the biggest selling record of the year — was shut out in all categories except best engineered recording, a non-televised award.

Jackson had to force a smile when the camera focused on him when the winner in the category of best R&B vocal-male was announced — Smokey Robinson for the single "Just to See Her." By the time of the last award he was eligible for, best pop vocal-male, Jackson didn't smile at all. Sting took

See **GRAMMY AWARDS**, Page C3

The Irish rock group U2 and lead singer Bono, fe
celebrate the group's two Grammys last night

Schuur and Cray s

Robert Cray

Diane Schuur

By Gene S
P-I Pop Critic

Northw
and Rober
the second
Grammy A
Schuur'
vocal per
"Diane Sc
chestra," v
the jazz ch
She trium
from Car
Sarah Vau
Cray v

Many columnists accept queries on local families

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

In the Madison Courier of Jefferson County, Ind., George H. Miller's genealogical column is known as "Family Trees," while the Omaha (Nebraska) World-Herald features "Family Trails" written by Lesta Westmore. Genealogical columns are popular features appearing in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States.

This column deals only with research problems. However, many others accept queries pertaining to families who live — or once lived — in their locales. By sending your queries to such columns, you may locate people with family connections or knowledge you could never find otherwise.

Genealogical columns are read by former residents of a locale and history buffs, as well as genealogists. If you are stumped on a line, they can be the source to locate others with data about your family.

Most genealogical columns run free queries, but they have specific requirements. Follow the guidelines of the columnist in preparing your queries. These requirements are listed in Anita Cheek Milner's "Newspaper Genealogical Column Directory," which is arranged by state and then county.

Let's say you have a line traced back to Jackson County, Miss., and would like to locate cousins who might know something about your family. Milner's "Directory" lists "Genealogy," by Regina Hines, a certified genealogy records searcher, whose weekly column appears in the the Sun Herald. She accepts queries about families who lived throughout Mississippi, Southern Louisiana and Alabama.

Perhaps you have Hoosier ancestors. If so, send your query to Vicktoria Hizer, who writes "Indiana Ancestors." Her column appears weekly in the Indianapolis Star. Your query must mention Indiana and be limited to 50 words, plus dates, and include sender's name and address. Send one query per letter, clearly stated, with typed or printed surnames.

When writing queries be sure to give the complete name of the person you are researching and dates of importance (birth, marriage, where they lived, death). This is imperative, because, surprisingly, there may have been several Thomas Swifts who lived in Marion County, Ind., in the 1840s.

If your Thomas Swift was married to an Elizabeth Applegate, say so. It will distinguish your Swift from mine who married Amy Vanderpool. If your family came to Indiana from New York, include this information because it further identifies your Swift line.

If the column you submit your query to is a weekly one, consider subscribing to that newspaper for a year. The cost of a year's subscription to a small weekly newspaper often is less than $10 per year. Daily newspapers, of course, are more expensive.

Many people subscribe to their hometown newspaper, and its most popular feature is

who live — or once lived — in their locales. By sending your queries to such columns, you may locate people with family connections or knowledge you could never find otherwise.

Genealogical columns are read by former residents of a locale and history buffs, as well as genealogists. If you are stumped on a line, they can be the source to locate others with data about your family.

Most genealogical columns run free queries, but they have specific requirements. Follow the guidelines of the columnist in preparing your queries. These requirements are listed in Anita Cheek Milner's "Newspaper Genealogical Column Directory," which is arranged by state and then county.

Let's say you have a line traced back to Jackson County, Miss., and would like to locate cousins who might know something about your family. Milner's "Directory" lists "Genealogy," by Regina Hines, a certified genealogy records searcher, whose weekly column appears in the the Sun Herald. She accepts queries about families who lived throughout Mississippi, Southern Louisiana and Alabama.

Perhaps you have Hoosier ancestors. If so, send your query to Vicktoria Hizer, who writes "Indiana Ancestors." Her column appears weekly in the Indianapolis Star. Your query must mention Indiana and be limited to 50 words, plus dates, and include sender's name and address. Send one query per letter, clearly stated, with typed or printed surnames.

When writing queries be sure to give the complete name of the person you are researching and dates of importance (birth, marriage, where they lived, death). This is imperative, because, surprisingly, there may have been several Thomas Swifts who lived in Marion County, Ind., in the 1840s.

If your Thomas Swift was married to an Elizabeth Applegate, say so. It will distinguish your Swift from mine who married Amy Vanderpool. If your family came to Indiana from New York, include this information because it further identifies your Swift line.

If the column you submit your query to is a weekly one, consider subscribing to that newspaper for a year. The cost of a year's subscription to a small weekly newspaper often is less than $10 per year. Daily newspapers, of course, are more expensive.

Many people subscribe to their hometown newspaper, and its most popular feature is often the genealogy column. You may hear from readers who are not genealogists, but who have great-grandma's family Bible or who know valuable information about your family.

To be successful in using genealogical columns, write your query so that it completely identifies your family. It is better to give too much information than not enough. An example of a good query reads like this:

Researching the family of John O'Kelley (1830-1902) and Cynthia Sherwood (1835-1910) who married in Breathitt County, Ky., about 1855 and moved to Christian County, Mo., in 1867. They had children: John, Michael, Mary, Colleen, Catherine, Alan and Bridget. Will exchange information.

Milner's latest "Newspaper Genealogical Column Directory" is available from Heritage Books, 1540 E. Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, Md. 20716. Cost is $9.50 postpaid.

Rounding up tourists for Oregon Trail

New parks, museums planned from Missouri west to Oregon City

by Will Lindley
United Press International

More than a century after pioneers strode westward on the Oregon Trail, new uses for the historic route are being found – in plans for major tourist attractions.

From Independence, Mo., where it started, to Oregon City, Ore., at the farthest westward reach, ambitious projects are being developed to promote local connections with the trail's history.

All states on the route already have Oregon Trail markers and parks, but millions of dollars will be put into the new projects. "Living history" centers, where people will work again at pioneer crafts, will be featured in some places.

So much planning is going on that at Oregon City, John G. Block, the city's development services director, has heard there will be a state "wagon master" to coordinate everything.

Oregon officially gets involved on Oct. 5, when legislation takes effect to promote the Oregon Trail as a major tourist attraction. Currently, the main activities in the state are at Oregon City, in the Willamette Valley, and Baker in Eastern Oregon.

Meanwhile, at the other end of the route, a trails museum will be opened at Independence, Mo., in 1990.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, three trails will be featured in a park on the Missouri River, according to Larry Mankin, president of the Chamber of Commerce. The Oregon, Mormon, and Lewis and Clark trails met there and were referred to as the Old Council Bluffs Road, he said.

With federal support anticipated – between $6 million and $10 million, depending on how the House and Senate resolve the issue – plus local money, a park to welcome Iowa visitors will be built, featuring the Iowa history of the trails. There will be a "living history" center, plus a walking tour path and an archival center. A Native American campsite, a Lewis and Clark encampment and a Mormon Village will be developed.

All this is quite a turnabout. Until recently the old trail ruts weren't given much attention. Some stretches had been beaten down by freighting wagons and stagecoaches. Then automobile traffic had churned the ruts into back-country ditch roads. Farmers had plowed some of the trail, and real-estate developers had bulldozed it.

What's left mostly is on public grazing land. Idaho historian Larry Jones notes that numerous monuments already line the route, and some of the historic forts have been rebuilt.

However, current plans go beyond such projects. Oregon City is considering an End of the Oregon Trail National Historic Site that will draw 500,000 visitors a year. Preliminary market studies already have been made, and $2 million obtained from the Oregon Legislature for purchase of a site, near where the Clackamas River joins the Willamette. A major question now is whether to build an interpretive center or a living museum, Block said.

A decision on national historic site status is pending.

Meanwhile, an Oregon Trail pageant has been running in Oregon City for several summers. (Eugene had an Oregon Trail Pageant every fourth year beginning in 1920s, but it was suspended during World War II and discontinued shortly thereafter.)

Oregon City has established a sister-city relationship with Independence, Mo., and the Oregon City pageant may be presented there.

Actually, the experts don't agree that the trail ended at Oregon City. When pioneers reached the wild rapids on the Columbia River at The Dalles, Ore. – some 70 miles northeast of Oregon City – their wagons could take them no further. They had to risk the Columbia – now smoothed by dams – on rickety barges. After 1846 they could try a rugged route across a shoulder of the Cascade Range, perhaps to Oregon City.

At Baker, Ore., a National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center is being developed on Flagstaff Hill, 5 miles east of the city, where there are extensive wagon tracks. There will be a 21,000-square-foot building for display of artifacts. Outdoors, two living-history areas will depict a wagon-train encampment and a lode mining operation. A leaflet about the project says visitors can walk along the actual wagon ruts, "in the footsteps of the pioneers."

How to find Norwegian ancestors

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Seamen were the first Norwegian immigrants to America. In the 17th century, they frequently shipped out in Dutch vessels, and while some settled in New Amsterdam (New York City), most went inland to the Rensselaerwyck Colony — present day Albany.

From 1875 to 1885 it is estimated 700 to 800 of them jumped ship annually in New York. The 19th century also brought many other Norwegians to America. Peak periods of immigration occurred in the 1860s, 1880s and early 1900s. Most arrived at the ports of New York City and Quebec.

In order to trace your Norwegian ancestors in the Old Country, you must know the specific town where he or she was born and determine the proper parish. Several places, particularly parishes, in Norway have the same name, so you will need to use gazetteers, maps and atlases to pinpoint the proper locality. University and larger public libraries have excellent European map collections. Also, the Family History Library in Salt Lake City has an outstanding collection of Norwegian maps, some available on microfilm.

Church records are crucial for Norwegian research. The Evangelical Lutheran Church became the state church after the Reformation in 1536. Parish registers include records of baptisms (dopte), marriages (viede) and burials (begravede). Additionally, they often include membership lists, confirmations, marriage banns and accounts of people moving in and out of the parish.

Registers are kept at the local parish church until 80 years have passed since the date of the last entry. The registers are then sent

How to find Norwegian ancestors

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Seamen were the first Norwegian immigrants to America. In the 17th century, they frequently shipped out in Dutch vessels, and while some settled in New Amsterdam (New York City), most went inland to the Rensselaerwyck Colony — present day Albany.

From 1875 to 1885 it is estimated 700 to 800 of them jumped ship annually in New York. The 19th century also brought many other Norwegians to America. Peak periods of immigration occurred in the 1860s, 1880s and early 1900s. Most arrived at the ports of New York City and Quebec.

In order to trace your Norwegian ancestors in the Old Country, you must know the specific town where he or she was born and determine the proper parish. Several places, particularly parishes, in Norway have the same name, so you will need to use gazetteers, maps and atlases to pinpoint the proper locality. University and larger public libraries have excellent European map collections. Also, the Family History Library in Salt Lake City has an outstanding collection of Norwegian maps, some available on microfilm.

Church records are crucial for Norwegian research. The Evangelical Lutheran Church became the state church after the Reformation in 1536. Parish registers include records of baptisms (dopte), marriages (viede) and burials (begravede). Additionally, they often include membership lists, confirmations, marriage banns and accounts of people moving in and out of the parish.

Registers are kept at the local parish church until 80 years have passed since the date of the last entry. The registers are then sent to the state archives for the area. Small villages without their own churches belonged to a parish in another town. While it was not until 1688 that vital record-keeping was required by law in Norway, some pastors began keeping records much earlier. The earliest parish record dates from 1623, but most start about 1700.

Norwegian church records (kirkeboker) are excellent sources, typically consisting of:

■ Baptisms (christenings): Infants were generally christened within a few days of birth. Registers usually give the infant's and parents' names, place of residence, legitimacy status, names of godparents and witnesses and the christening date.

■ Marriages: Couples usually married in the bride's home parish, and most were in their 20s. The records include date, names of bride and bridegroom and usually indicate if the individuals were single or widowed, plus names of witnesses. After the 1830s, names of their fathers and birthplaces are given.

■ Burials: Recorded in the parish where the person was buried, burials usually took place one to two weeks after the death. Registers give name of deceased, date and place of burial.

■ Confirmation: In 1736, the state church required that young people be instructed in catechism and pass a test before taking their first Communion. This test and first Communion, called confirmation, usually took place when a person was 14 to 20 years old. No one could get married unless he or she had been confirmed. These records include names, ages, place of residence, and from the 1830s, the parents' names.

It is possible to access most Norwegian parish registers through the Family History Library system, where they are available on microfilm. However, for baptism, marriage and burial records that occurred in the past 80-year period, you will need to write (English is OK) to the proper local parishes in Norway.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I.

to the state archives for the area. Small villages without their own churches belonged to a parish in another town. While it was not until 1688 that vital record-keeping was required by law in Norway, some pastors began keeping records much earlier. The earliest parish record dates from 1623, but most start about 1700.

Norwegian church records (kirkeboker) are excellent sources, typically consisting of:

■ Baptisms (christenings): Infants were generally christened within a few days of birth. Registers usually give the infant's and parents' names, place of residence, legitimacy status, names of godparents and witnesses and the christening date.

■ Marriages: Couples usually married in the bride's home parish, and most were in their 20s. The records include date, names of bride and bridegroom and usually indicate if the individuals were single or widowed, plus names of witnesses. After the 1830s, names of their fathers and birthplaces are given.

■ Burials: Recorded in the parish where the person was buried, burials usually took place one to two weeks after the death. Registers give name of deceased, date and place of burial.

■ Confirmation: In 1736, the state church required that young people be instructed in catechism and pass a test before taking their first Communion. This test and first Communion, called confirmation, usually took place when a person was 14 to 20 years old. No one could get married unless he or she had been confirmed. These records include names, ages, place of residence, and from the 1830s, the parents' names.

It is possible to access most Norwegian parish registers through the Family History Library system, where they are available on microfilm. However, for baptism, marriage and burial records that occurred in the past 80-year period, you will need to write (English is OK) to the proper local parishes in Norway.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, who writes weekly in the P-I.

---

er, walks a detainee through the facility.

PAUL JOSEPH BROWN/P-I

Naturalization papers can be a help

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Most genealogists spend too much time looking for ship passenger lists, assuming that once they find the records of where their ancestors landed, they will be able to determine where in the old country their ancestors were born. But these records seldom tell the whole story.

Unless your families came through Hamburg, Germany, the passenger lists rarely tell much more than the fact that they arrived on a certain date, in a specific port and on a particular ship. This is information you will want, but the best source for it is naturalization papers, which also usually provide the birth place.

Dates are critical for naturalization research. If your ancestors applied for citizenship after Sept. 27, 1906, you need to obtain a special form available from any Immigration and Naturalization Service office near you, or by writing to the INS, 425 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20536.

Once you have this form, fill it out carefully and return it to the INS in Washington along with the required fee — $15 or more per application.

If your ancestor applied for citizenship before the 1906 date, the records may be obtained from the clerk of the court in which the person was naturalized. The problem is the three records — Declaration of Intention (First Papers), Petition (Second or Final Papers) and Certificate of Naturalization — may be found in three different places.

Since many naturalization records found in local courts throughout the United States have been microfilmed by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, check its records first. Look under State/County/Naturalization or State/Naturalization on the locality microfiche at any branch of this library. This will tell you what, if any, naturalization records for that state and county have been filmed, along with the dates.

If the records you need have not been filmed, write to the county clerk in the area where your ancestor first settled to see if they are there. If they are not, you may have to check in several jurisdictions where your ancestors resided. Many naturalization papers will be found in federal district courts.

Possibly your ancestor's papers will be found at a branch of the National Archives (NARS) in the region in which your ancestor lived at that time. For example, NARS-Kansas City branch has some naturalization records for U.S. District Courts for the districts of southern Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and eastern and western Missouri. It also has an index to pre-1906 naturalization records for western Iowa and Nebraska. You can write or call any regional NARS branch to determine what naturalization records it has.

Check the 1870 and 1900 federal census records for your ancestors to learn if they were naturalized. While not always accurate, information from these records can help you narrow your search.

Not all ancestors went through the naturalization process. Some filed a Declaration of Intention, but never completed the work. Others became citizens by serving in the military, particularly in the Civil War. You may find a male ancestor's naturalization papers filed with his homestead land papers. Women and children usually were granted citizenship through their husbands' and fathers' papers. You may discover your ancestor on voter registration rolls and never be able to find his naturalization papers, as some states granted citizenship during the period when there was no comprehensive federal policy pertaining to the naturalization process.

Naturalization records are among the most valuable of all documents. They are worth the hard work it takes to find them. Be sure to obtain all of them as sometimes there is information in the Petition that is not in the Declaration of Intention.

Once you have these papers, you should be able to find your ancestor on ship passenger lists much more easily, and you will be able to cross the "saltwater barrier" to the old country.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I.

PAUL JOSEPH BROWN/P-I

er, walks a detainee through the facility.

bed youths ce system

Mental health experts say individual psychological counseling and anger management have proven effective in helping kids to find ways to change distorted thoughts and impulsive behavior. Experts say even the most traumatized kids can learn to make moral decisions and take more responsibility for their actions if given enough time, attention and care.

Substance-abuse treatment helps many kids, they say. And prescription therapy — with such drugs as Buspar, Prozac and Lithium — have also proven effective in reducing anxiety or depression, psychologists say.

"Many of these kids have convinced themselves they are unlovable. Some have been in as many as 32 foster homes," said Craig Apperson, psychologist for the state Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation.

"The aim (of therapy) is to restore a sense of wholeness, but many of these kids have multiple disorders," Apperson said. "Helping them is like peeling layers of an onion. We know how to do this, but the level of services and staffing is woefully inadequate."

Apperson echoed other mental health professionals in saying, "We are really struggling as to what to do with these kids.

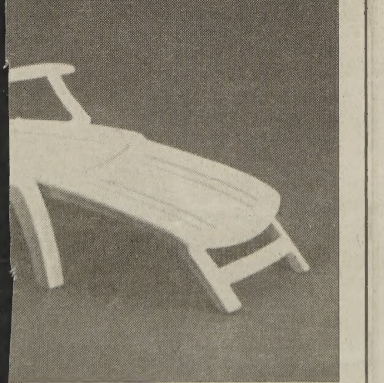
"If the current intervention levels remain static, and this troubled population keeps growing, these kids will not have a fighting chance of making it once they get out," Apperson said. "And the public needs to understand that, because they are juveniles, they *will* get out."

data limited

but not more programs to address mental health problems in kids; prevention has become a dirty word," Talmadge said. "We saved some proposed cuts, but nothing was added this session for mental health. . . . It's unfortunate, because the get-tough approach doesn't work for this (mentally disturbed) group."

Rotenberg, who is among those who favor a comprehensive community approach called "wrap-around services," summed up the sentiments of many: "People are still concerned that if you help those with mental health problems, you're soft on crime.

"But if people are really serious about looking at the roots of crime, they have to address mental health issues," she said. "Emotionally disturbed kids are the ones that people are most likely to give up on, but are we going to be a country that punishes kids for being mentally ill?"



Solaris
haise Lounge

rniture is ***guaranteed for 5 years!***
d weather resistant Resinite. The
djusts to four different positions
Reg. $225. / **SALE $165.** All other
on sale. Cushions available by
ecial order.

MUS

2728 / 912 Northgate Mall 367 1731

Naturalization papers can be a help

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Most genealogists spend too much time looking for ship passenger lists, assuming that once they find the records of where their ancestors landed, they will be able to determine where in the old country their ancestors were born. But these records seldom tell the whole story.

Unless your families came through Hamburg, Germany, the passenger lists rarely tell much more than the fact that they arrived on a certain date, in a specific port and on a particular ship. This is information you will want, but the best source for it is naturalization papers, which also usually provide the birth place.

Dates are critical for naturalization research. If your ancestors applied for citizenship after Sept. 27, 1906, you need to obtain a special form available from any Immigration and Naturalization Service office near you, or by writing to the INS, 425 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20536.

Once you have this form, fill it out carefully and return it to the INS in Washington along with the required fee — $15 or more per application.

If your ancestor applied for citizenship before the 1906 date, the records may be obtained from the clerk of the court in which the person was naturalized. The problem is the three records — Declaration of Intention (First Papers), Petition (Second or Final Papers) and Certificate of Naturalization — may be found in three different places.

Since many naturalization records found in local courts throughout the United States have been microfilmed by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, check its records first. Look under State/County/Naturalization or State/Naturalization on the locality microfiche at any branch of this library. This will tell you what, if any, naturalization records for that state and county have been filmed, along with the dates.

If the records you need have not been filmed, write to the county clerk in the area where your ancestor first settled to see if they are there. If they are not, you may have to check in several jurisdictions where your ancestors resided. Many naturalization papers will be found in federal district courts.

Possibly your ancestor's papers will be found at a branch of the National Archives (NARS) in the region in which your ancestor lived at that time. For example, NARS-Kansas City branch has some naturalization records for U.S. District Courts for the districts of southern Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and eastern and western Missouri. It also has an index to pre-1906 naturalization records for western Iowa and Nebraska. You can write or call any regional NARS branch to determine what naturalization records it has.

Check the 1870 and 1900 federal census records for your ancestors to learn if they were naturalized. While not always accurate, information from these records can help you narrow your search.

Not all ancestors went through the naturalization process. Some filed a Declaration of Intention, but never completed the work. Others became citizens by serving in the military, particularly in the Civil War. You may find a male ancestor's naturalization papers filed with his homestead land papers. Women and children usually were granted citizenship through their husbands' and fathers' papers. You may discover your ancestor on voter registration rolls and never be able to find his naturalization papers, as some states granted citizenship during the period when there was no comprehensive federal policy pertaining to the naturalization process.

Naturalization records are among the most valuable of all documents. They are worth the hard work it takes to find them. Be sure to obtain all of them as sometimes there is information in the Petition that is not in the Declaration of Intention.

Once you have these papers, you should be able to find your ancestor on ship passenger lists much more easily, and you will be able to cross the "saltwater barrier" to the old country.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I.

Naturalization papers can be a help

naturalization records, it was.

Check the 1870 and 1880 federal census records for your ancestors to learn if they were naturalized. While not always accurate, information from these records can help you narrow your search.

Not all ancestors went through the naturalization process. Some filed a Declaration of Intention but never completed the work. Others became citizens by serving in the military, particularly in the Civil War. You may find a copy of an ancestor's naturalization papers filed with his homestead land papers. Women and children usually were granted citizenship through their husbands' and fathers' papers. You may discover your ancestor on voter registration rolls and never be able to find his naturalization papers, as some states granted citizenship during the period when there was no comprehensive federal policy pertaining to the naturalization process.

Naturalization records are among the most valuable of all documents. They are worth the hard work it takes to find them. Be sure to obtain all of them as sometimes there is information in the Petition that is not in the Declaration of Intention.

Once you have these papers, you should be able to find your ancestor on ship passenger lists much more easily and you will be able to cross the "genealogy bridge" to the old country.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, who writes weekly in the [illegible]

the clerk of the court in which the person was naturalized. The problem is that some records — Declaration of Intention (First Papers), Petition (Second or Final Papers) and Certificate of Naturalization — may be found in three different places.

Some [illegible] relating to persons found in local courts throughout the United States have been microfilmed by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Check its records (Locality) under State-County-Naturalization, or [illegible] naturalization on the family microfilms at each branch of the library. This will tell you what, if any, naturalization records for that state and county have been filmed, along with the dates.

If the records you need have not been filmed, write to the county clerk in the area where your ancestor first settled to see if they are there. If they are not, you may have to check in several jurisdictions where your ancestor resided. Many naturalization papers will be found in federal district courts.

Possibly your ancestor's papers will be found at a branch of the National Archives (NARA) in the region in which your ancestor lived at that time. For example, NARA's Kansas City branch has some naturalization records for U.S. District Courts for the southern Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and eastern and western Missouri. It also has an index to pre-1906 naturalization records for western Iowa and Nebraska. You can write or call any regional NARA branch to determine what

Digging one's own 'roots'

By **MONTY NORRIS**
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

When Philip Fox arrived in the small West German village of Langenfeld three years ago it seemed more like a family reunion than his first visit.

In a sense, it really was.

Fox, 34, a teacher at Burnsville Senior High, had been corresponding with several of the villagers for some time about his ancestors.

"They gave me a tour of the area and showed me houses where my ancestors had lived," Fox said. "The entire experience was fantastic—just incredible."

IN SHORT, he said, the trip made all his labor worthwhile. The trip to the Rhineland, Fox said, was the culmination of five years' research tracing his family tree from Minnesota towns, through Wisconsin and Michigan to the east coast and, finally, Langenfeld.

Writer Alex Haley, author of "Roots," used the same methods as Fox to trace his own ancestry—then partially fictionalized what he learned and turned the information into a best-selling novel. The book was recently made into a popular television series. It isn't likely that many of us will do the same thing as Haley, but those who have searched for their ancestors say the experience is a rewarding adventure.

Fox began his search in 1969 while a graduate student at the University of Minnesota.

"I was just curious," he said. "I wondered who my ancestors were and where they had come from. Maybe I was looking for an identity or something.

FOX IS among a growing number of Minnesotans and other Americans who are spending staggering amounts of time and money tracing their family lineage—a pursuit known as genealogy.

Phil Fox with portrait of ancestors

"There's been such a boom in the last 10 years—it's amazing," said Pat Harpole of the Minnesota Historical Society. "The biggest increase has been in the last two or three years, though."

The Minnesota Historical Society specializes in material related to Minnesota history, and, not surprisingly, is a favorite haunt of those tracking down their ancestors.

Miss Harpole said that usually from 10 to 15 people a day use the society's facilities to help them trace their heritage.

"Saturdays are our biggest day," she said. "Sometimes on Saturday we have as many as 50 people in here."

THE HUNT can become addictive. "To me," says Fox, "it's a lot like putting a big puzzle together—always looking for just the right little piece. It really gets in your blood after a while—sort of like an obsession."

The historical society also has Minnesota census materials, county histories, church histories, city directories dating back to 1856, and the largest available collection of Minnesota newspapers, Miss Harpole said.

Another source is the Genealogy Library run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon), 2801 N. Douglas Dr., Crystal. The facility is a small room but contains thousands of rolls of microfilmed records from all over the world from the church's main library in Salt Lake City.

"For most Minnesotans," said head librarian Wayne Smith, "The Minnesota Historical Society is probably the best source of information. Our strength is foreign records—that's where we serve people best."

LIBRARY WORKERS will help, Smith said, but don't expect them to do the research for you.

"We just show people how to get started," said Ruth Morris, one of about 45 volunteer librari-

IT'S EASY to get discouraged," said Don Hegg, a Portland Junior High teacher and genealogy buff who also conducts classes in genealogy through the Hennepin County library system. "You have to be willing to spend a lot of nights and weekends poring over microfilm and looking through records, and writing letters.

"Tracing your heritage involves more than just enthusiasm and zealousness," Hegg said. "It's not necessarily a science, but it comes close in method."

Hegg, who has been tracking down his Scandinavian ancestors now for nearly 15 years, says few who begin tracing their heritages realize how much work is involved—and that only about 1 out of 10 manages to trace his lineage back more than three or four generations.

"Most people start out wanting to do it all themselves, but it isn't long before they find out they need help. You need organization, method and persistence."

EXPERTS say that if you want to trace your family tree, the best place to begin is with yourself. Then slowly, methodically work your way backwards.

"It's kind of reverse migration," Hegg said. "Don't make the mistake of skipping your parents and grandparents and starting with some distant relative. There aren't any shortcuts in genealogy."

Nor can you start with someone you believe to be an ancestor and trace them foreward in history, says June Wilson, another volunteer at the Mormon Genealogy Library.

"Some people want to start with King Arthur and work their way through history to the present," she said. "But that's not the

ROOTS
Turn to Page 3B

Advertisement Advertisement

It's Highway bribery

Drive a new car, pocket $200.

That's the deal if you buy one of the Harold Chevrolets covered by the GM rebate plan before February 28. Harold has a good assortment of these practical, economical, dependable cars, including:

Digging one's own 'roots'

By MONTY NORRIS
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

When Philip Fox arrived in the small West German village of Langenfeld three years ago it seemed more like a family reunion than his first visit.

In a sense, it really was.

Fox, 34, a teacher at Burnsville Senior High, had been corresponding with several of the villagers for some time about his ancestors.

"They gave me a tour of the area and showed me houses where my ancestors had lived," Fox said. "The entire experience was fantastic—just incredible."

IN SHORT, he said, the trip made all his labor worthwhile. The trip to the Rhineland, Fox said, was the culmination of five years' research tracing his family tree from Minnesota towns, through Wisconsin and Michigan to the east coast and, finally, Langenfeld.

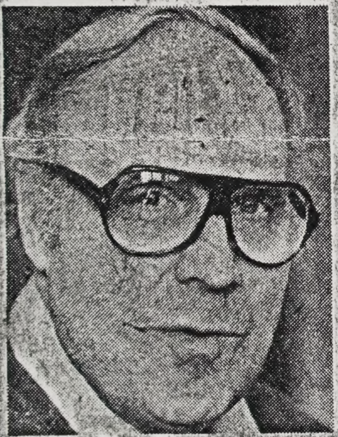
Writer Alex Haley, author of "Roots," used the same methods as Fox to trace his own ancestry—then partially fictionalized what he learned and turned the information into a best-selling novel. The book was recently made into a popular television series. It isn't likely that many of us will do the same thing as Haley, but those who have searched for their ancestors say the experience is a rewarding adventure.

Fox began his search in 1969 while a graduate student at the University of Minnesota.

"I was just curious," he said. "I wondered who my ancestors were and where they had come from. Maybe I was looking for an identity or something.

FOX IS among a growing number of Minnesotans and other Americans who are spending staggering amounts of time and money tracing their family lineage—a pursuit known as genealogy.

Phil Fox with portrait of ancestors



Don Hegg

Pat Harpole

"There's been such a boom in the last 10 years—it's amazing," said Pat Harpole of the Minnesota Historical Society. "The biggest increase has been in the last two or three years, though."

The Minnesota Historical Society specializes in material related to Minnesota history, and, not surprisingly, is a favorite haunt of those tracking down their ancestors.

Miss Harpole said that usually from 10 to 15 people a day use the society's facilities to help them trace their heritage.

"Saturdays are our biggest day," she said. "Sometimes on Saturday we have as many as 50 people in here."

THE HUNT can become addictive. "To me," says Fox, "it's a lot like putting a big puzzle together—always looking for just the right little piece. It really gets in your blood after a while—sort of like an obsession."

The historical society also has Minnesota census materials, county histories, church histories, city directories dating back to 1856, and the largest available collection of Minnesota newspapers, Miss Harpole said.

Another source is the Genealogy Library run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon), 2801 N. Douglas Dr., Crystal. The facility is a small room but contains thousands of rolls of microfilmed records from all over the world from the church's main library in Salt Lake City.

"For most Minnesotans," said head librarian Wayne Smith, "The Minnesota Historical Society is probably the best source of information. Our strength is foreign records—that's where we serve people best."

LIBRARY WORKERS will help, Smith said, but don't expect them to do the research for you.

"We just show people how to get started," said Ruth Morris, one of about 45 volunteer librarians who operate the facility. "A few people call up here and ask questions—wanting to know about their great grandfather or some distant ancestor.

"We always explain that they have to come in and do that sort of thing themselves. If anyone needs help, we'll try to help them. We'll direct them to good sources, but they have to do the digging by themselves."

Those who have spent a lot of time and money tracing their heritage say don't expect to find everything in one place.

IT'S EASY to get discouraged," said Don Hegg, a Portland Junior High teacher and genealogy buff who also conducts classes in genealogy through the Hennepin County library system. "You have to be willing to spend a lot of nights and weekends poring over microfilm and looking through records, and writing letters.

"Tracing your heritage involves more than just enthusiasm and zealousness," Hegg said. "It's not necessarily a science, but it comes close in method."

Hegg, who has been tracking down his Scandinavian ancestors now for nearly 15 years, says few who begin tracing their heritages realize how much work is involved—and that only about 1 out of 10 manages to trace his lineage back more than three or four generations.

"Most people start out wanting to do it all themselves, but it isn't long before they find out they need help. You need organization, method and persistence."

EXPERTS say that if you want to trace your family tree, the best place to begin is with yourself. Then slowly, methodically work your way backwards.

"It's kind of reverse migration," Hegg said. "Don't make the mistake of skipping your parents and grandparents and starting with some distant relative. There aren't any shortcuts in genealogy."

Nor can you start with someone you believe to be an ancestor and trace them foreward in history, says June Wilson, another volunteer at the Mormon Genealogy Library.

"Some people want to start with King Arthur and work their way through history to the present," she said. "But that's not the

ROOTS
Turn to Page 3B

Advertisement

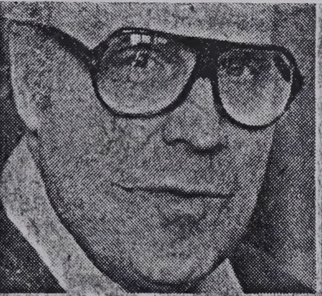
It's Highway bribery

Drive a new car, pocket $200.

That's the deal if you buy one of the Harold Chevrolets covered by the GM rebate plan before February 28. Harold has a good assortment of these practical, economical, dependable cars, including:

5 – '77 Chevettes • 18 – '77 Sandpiper Chevettes
21 – '77 Vegas • 10 – '77 Monza Town Coupes
1 – '76 Chevette • 7 – '76 Vegas
4 – '76 Monza Town Coupes

Harold Chevrolet
Southtown in Bloomington at 35W and 494


Don Hegg

Pat Harpole

ans who operate the facility. "A few people call up here and ask questions—wanting to know about their great grandfather or some distant ancestor.

"We always explain that they have to come in and do that sort of thing themselves. If anyone needs help, we'll try to help them. We'll direct them to good sources, but they have to do the digging by themselves."

Those who have spent a lot of time and money tracing their heritage say don't expect to find everything in one place.

5 – '77 Chevettes • 18 – '77 Sandpiper Chevettes
21 – '77 Vegas • 10 – '77 Monza Town Coupes
1 – '76 Chevette • 7 – '76 Vegas
4 – '76 Monza Town Coupes

Harold Chevrolet
Southtown in Bloomington at 35W and 494

New Bedford Vital Records.

THE TOWN OF NEW BEDFORD, Bristol County, was established February 23, 1787, from the easterly part of Dartmouth.

February 22, 1812, a part was set off as the new town of Fairhaven.

February 19, 1831, bounds between Dartmouth and New Bedford were established.

March 20, 1845, a part of Dartmouth was annexed.

The town of New Bedford was incorporated as a city in 1847.

Population by Census: 1790 (U.S.), 3313;
1800 (U.S.), 4361; 1810 (U.S.), 5651;
1820 (U.S.), 3947; 1830 (U.S.), 7592;
1840 (U.S.), 12087; 1850 (U.S.), 16443;
1855 (State), 20389; 1860 (U.S.), 22300;
1865 (State), 20853; 1870 (U.S.), 21320;
1875 (State), 25895; 1880 (U.S.), 26845;
1885 (State), 33393; 1890 (U.S.), 40733;
1895 (State), 55251; 1900 (U.S.), 62442;
1905 (State), 74362; 1910 (U.S.), 96652;
1915 (State), 109568; 1920 (U.S.), 120485;
1925 (State), 119539; 1930 (U.S.), 112597.

ABBREVIATIONS

a. — age
abt. — about
b. — born
bp. — baptized
bur. — buried
CEM. R. — records taken from an old book containing desultory items of gravestone inscriptions
ch. — child
chn. — children
C.R.1. — church record, First Congregational Church (Unitarian)
C.R.2. — church record, North Congregational Church
C.R.3. — church record, Records of the Society of Friends, New Bedford Monthly Meeting. These have been used to correct or add to the abstracts of these records made by one of the town clerks in the town books
C.R.4. — church record, First Baptist Church
C.R.5. — church record, Methodist Society on Elm Street (now merged as Trinity Crurch)
C.R.6. — church record, Grace Episcopal Church
C.R.7. — church record, Trinitarian Church (now merged in "The United Church")
Co. — county
d. — daughter; day; died
Dea. — deacon
dec'd — deceased
dup. — duplicate entry
Eld. — Elder
enl. — enlisted
Ens. — Ensign
G.R.1. — gravestone record, Rural Cemetery, New Bedford
G.R.2. — gravestone record, Friends' Burying Ground, adjoining the old part of Rural Cemetery

G.R.3. — gravestone record, Oak Grove Cemetery, New Bedford

G.R.4. — gravestone record, Griffin Street Cemetery, New Bedford

G.R.5. — gravestone record, Congregational Church Cemetery, Lund's Corner, New Bedford

G.R.6. — gravestone record, Peckham West Cemetery, Mount Pleasant Street, New Bedford

G.R.7. — gravestone record, Nye Family Burying Ground, Nye's Lane, New Bedford

G.R.8. — gravestone record, Tobey Family Burying Ground, Sassaquin, New Bedford

G.R.9. — gravestone record, Pine Grove Cemetery, New Bedford

G.R.10. — gravestone record, private Burying Ground, on the farm formerly owned by John W. Gifford, Shawmut Avenue, New Bedford

G.R.11. — gravestone record, from "New Bedford of the Past" by Daniel Ricketson, page 183

G.R.12. — gravestone record, Ashley Cemetery, Shawmut Avenue, North Dartmouth

G.R.13. — gravestone record, Ashley Family Burying Ground, Shawmut Avenue, North Dartmouth

G.R.14. — gravestone record, Rogers Family Burying Ground, near High Hill Reservoir, North Dartmouth

G.R.15. — gravestone record, a single grave on the farm of Miss Emma G. Casey, Hathaway Road, New Bedford

G.R.16. — gravestone record, private burying ground off the north part of Rockdale Avenue, New Bedford

h. — hours; husband

inf. — infant

int. — publishment of intention of marriage

Jr. — junior

Lt. — Lieutenant

m. — marriage; married; month

min. — minutes

N. B. — New Bedford when it appears alone; New Brunswick when it follows the name of a town

N.R. — newspaper record, occasional items from New Bedford newspapers to fill in illegible portions of gravestone inscriptions

P.R.1. — private record, from a memorial inscription in the History of New Bedford by Daniel Ricketson, page 182

P.R.2. — private record, from a Taber-Allen family Bible, now in the possession of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society

P.R.3. — private record, from a Russell family Bible, now in the possession of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society

P.R.4. — private record, from a loose leaf, now in the possession of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society

P.R.5. — private record, from the Nathaniel Pope family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Alice Fish of Fairhaven

P.R.6. — private record, from a diary (printed) of Joseph R. Anthony of New Bedford

P.R.7. — private record, from the Josiah Wood family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Lucy Fessenden Pope of New Bedford

P.R.8. — private record, from a Russell-Taber family Bible, now in the possession of Francis Russell Hart of Boston

P.R.9. — private record, from the Charles Russell family Bible, now in the possession of Charles Russell Price of New Bedford

P.R.10. — private record, from the Oliver Price family Bible, now in the possession of Charles Russell Price of New Bedford

P.R.11. — private record, from a Seabury family Bible, now in the possession of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society

P.R.12. — private record, from the John Wood Jr. family Bible, now in the possession of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society

P.R.13. — private record, from the Otis N. Pierce family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Frank H. Gifford of New Bedford

P.R.14. — private record, from the William B. Bennett family Bible, now in the possession of William W. Thatcher of North Dartmouth

P.R.15. — private record, from an Adams family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Nathaniel C. Smith of New Bedford

P.R.16. — private record, from the William Gordon family Bible, now in the possession of William Gordon of New Bedford

P.R.17. — private record, from the Reuben Russell family Bible, now in the possession of Edmund Wood of New Bedford

P.R.18. — private record, from the Thomas Wood family Bible, now in the possession of Edmund Wood of New Bedford

P.R.19. — private record, from the John A. Delano family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Alice Wood of New Bedford

P.R.20. — private record, from the Frederick Howland family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Alice Wood of New Bedford

P.R.21. — private record, from the Benjamin Cummings family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Charles D. Prescott of New Bedford

P.R.22. — private record, from the Joseph Brownell family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Eliot D. Stetson of New Bedford

P.R.23. — private record, from the Jonathan Smith family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Horatio C. Allen of New Bedford

P.R.24. — private record, from a Thornton-Allen family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Otis N. Pierce of New Bedford

P.R.25. — private record, from the Gideon Howland family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Otis N. Pierce of New Bedford

P.R.26. — private record, from the Elisha Thornton family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Otis N. Pierce of New Bedford

P.R.27. — private record, from the William Tucker family Bible, now in the possession of Arthur L. Tucker of New Bedford

P.R.28. — private record, from the Jabez Gibbs family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Harriet S. Damon of New Bedford

P.R.29. — private record, from the Henry Phillips Willis family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Florence B. Cashman of Fall River

P.R.30. — private record, from two John Spare family Bibles, now in the possession of Miss S. Flora Spare of New Bedford

P.R.31. — private record, from the William H. Reynard family Bible, now in the possession of Walter Thomas Almy of New Bedford

P.R.32. — private record, from a Norris family Bible, now in the possession of Thomas Lee Norris of New Bedford

P.R.33. — private record, from the Edward S. Tripp family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Alice H. Tripp of New Bedford

P.R.34. — private record, from the Edmund Freeman family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Lucy B. Fish of New Bedford

P.R.35. — private record, from the Samuel Waggoner family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. William Emery Hathaway of New Bedford

P.R.36. — private record, from a Tripp-Briggs family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Benjamin A. Tripp of New Bedford

P.R.37. — private record, from the Henry Soule family Bible, now in the possession of Frederick L. Soule of New Bedford

P.R.38. — private record, from the John Arnold Macomber family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. A. Martin Pierce of New Bedford

P.R.39. — private record, from the Peleg Pease family Bible, now in the possession of Zephaniah W. Pease of New Bedford

P.R.40. — private record, from the Samuel Watson family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Elizabeth Watson of New Bedford

P.R.41. — private record, from the diary (printed) of Samuel Rodman of New Bedford

P.R.42. — private record, from a copy of a record of the Abraham Gifford family, now in the possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society

P.R.43. — private record, from two Joseph Howland family records, now in the possession of Charles Eliot Goodspeed of Boston

P.R.44. — private record, from the Philip Bennett Cook family Bible, now in the possession of Daniel Herbert Cook of New Bedford

qv. — which see; whom see

rec. — recorded

s. — son

Sr. — Senior

Old family papers may contain clues to the origin of immigrant ancestors

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Finding the exact origins of immigrant ancestors is usually one of the most difficult tasks a genealogist encounters. Even if you know the country they came from, it still can be a major research project to determine specific birthplaces.

In order to continue research in the "old country," you must know the specific locality in which they were born or resided.

Many researchers spin their wheels trying to locate ancestors on ship passenger lists in hopes of learning where they came from. Few passenger lists before 1891 even recorded the immigrant's last place of residence. And it was not until 1906 that the place of birth was asked.

Contrary to popular belief, Ellis Island, which opened Jan. 1, 1892, does not have immigration records. The National Archives in Washington, D.C., has many immigration papers in its Record Group 85, but those that have been microfilmed (and therefore are more accessible) are alien registration forms, passenger and crew lists, passenger lists indexes and an index to correspondence in case files. Research in these records can be expensive and time-consuming.

You may have valuable clues in old family papers. Check birth, death and marriage certificates, family Bibles, diaries, military papers, passports, letters (even postmarks can be helpful) and photographs.

If your immigrant ancestors arrived after 1880, naturalization papers often include a specific town of origin. For earlier immigrants, the most useful information is the immigration date. That date can be obtained from some census records and naturalization records. Death certificates sometimes include the actual place of birth, but most do not.

Obituaries are usually an excellent source of biographical information. In addition to names and death dates, you will discover the names of surviving family members, their church affiliations, name of spouse, occupation, burial places and sometimes birthplace. And, if your ancestor's obituary is not helpful, check those for his or her siblings.

Obituaries were usually published in local and church newspapers, and are most common after the mid-1800s. You are more likely to find obituaries of immigrants who lived in small towns and rural areas rather than in large cities. Many ethnic groups are compiling and publishing these records.

Many newspapers are available on microfilm, and your local library can usually get copies. The local historical societies and libraries where the newspaper was published may have indexed obituary files as well as copies of the newspapers. Check at your local library for "Newspapers in Microform: United States," published by the Library of Congress. Don't neglect ethnic newspapers. They often contain detailed obituaries.

Tombstone inscriptions sometimes list the birthplace, but usually only the country is noted. Counties of origin often are found on tombstones of Roman Catholic Irish immigrants. In a Presbyterian cemetery, you may find the name of the shire or town where your Scottish ancestor was born. Always check the sexton's records for this information too, and note the origins of any relatives who are buried nearby.

The 1920, 1910 and 1900 federal censuses asked for the individual's country of birth, year of arrival, whether naturalized, and occupation. Plus, enumerators for the 1920 census were supposed to list the province, state, region or city of birth for people or their parents who were born in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia or Turkey. Some state censuses contain more information than the federal ones.

Still stumped? Try church records. While many denominations do not have many records of genealogical value, some do, particularly the Lutheran, Dutch and German Reformed and Roman Catholic churches, and the Society of Friends (Quakers).. Marriage and death records are the ones most likely to mention the birthplace. .

Members of smaller religious bodies frequently moved in large groups from specific locations in Europe to America. Even if you can't locate church records for your ancestor, try encyclopedias and local and church histories. You may find valuable clues to the origin of your immigrant ancestor in them.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I.

Travel, Sunday, November 26, 1995, p. K5

TRAVEL VIDEOS

Tapes guide searches for your family roots

BY DELORIS TARZAN AMENT
Special to The Seattle Times

No one ever claimed geneological research wasn't dogged work. So don't be surprised at the plodding pace of a pair of videos aimed at helping people travel in search of their roots: lots of talking heads, few scenic wonders.

But if tracking down your roots intrigues you, help is on the way. "Holland and Your Dutch Ancestry" and "Finland and your Finnish Ancestry," both from the International Video Network, introduce the "Heritage Family Name Series."

If your family tree includes any of a long list of English, Irish, Scottish or Welsh names, you can order a 60-minute Heritage Family Name Video that will show your family's ancestral land as it is today, tell the origins of your clan, decipher your coat of arms, discuss the medieval traditions behind the evolution of your surname, and the role your ancestors played in the development of their country.

The list of family names for which tapes are available is included as a package insert in the Dutch and Finnish tapes:

Finland and Your Finnish Ancestry
Bernadine Carraher, director.John O'Brien, script. 60 min. No.146VV.

A rundown of Finnish history is followed by a National Archives spokesman describing how to research Finnish roots: You'll need all the information you can muster about your family's region of origin.

Narrator Anne Pohtamo talks about aspects of Finnish character: They read more newspapers and books per capita than any other people in the world. We get looks at the Sami people of Lapland, and learn that Finland has 5 million people, 188,000 lakes and an archipelago of 60,000 islands.

Holland and Your Dutch Ancestry
Machteld Smits, director. John O'Brien, script. 52 min. No.147VV.

Costumed reenactments illustrate Dutch history, and an archivist describes the process of researching one's ancestors. Again, do all the homework on your family that you can before going.

The tape contains an elementary discussion of how Dutch family names were formed, and mentions a number of small towns on the eastern coast of the U.S. whose families are descended from early Dutch settlers. Not to mention Niew Amsterdam — that settlement we now know as New York. Narrator Peter Brusse, with his soft Dutch accent, makes listening a pleasure.

Get more information on searching for Dutch roots from the Dutch Tourist Board in Chicago: (312) 819-0300.

Both tapes conclude with commercial plugs for hotels, and — in Holland — for Heineken's Brewery, which helped sponsor the Dutch tape.

The Heritage Association produced both tapes in cooperation with the Dutch and Finnish tourist boards. The jackets of both videos promise a booklet on discovering the country. It was missing from those I saw.

Both of these hour-long tapes, and the Family Name Videos, are available from the Video Order Center, 1-800/669-4486. Each tape is $29.95 plus shipping and handling. The distributor is the International Video Network, 2246 Camino Ramon, San Ramon, CA 94583.

Deloris Tarzan Ament's travel-video reviews appear in the Travel section the fourth Sunday of each month.

Welsh warning: Untangling common surnames is genealogist's top challenge

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

If you have Welsh ancestors — and many Americans do — they probably passed along their love for music, poetry, drama and art, but they also cursed you with some common surnames and the problems inherent in untangling your families named Jones, Thomas, Owen, Ellis, Price or Davis.

According to J.N. Hook in "Family Names: How Our Surnames Came to America," probably nine-tenths of the Welsh population answer to a total of only 100 surnames, and sometimes only a half-dozen names were shared by 20 or 30 families.

Knowledge of the history of Welsh immigration to America helps the genealogist pinpoint when his or her family probably came to America. The first sizable immigration occurred during the period of 1680 to 1720. As early as 1667 a congregation of Baptists from South Wales founded Swansea on the Plymouth-Rhode Island border, and in 1681 a group of Welsh Quakers obtained a tract of some 40,000 acres in Pennsylvania.

There was a mass emigration from Wales in the 19th century, caused by poor harvests in the old country in the 1790s, and many came to America during this period. Many settled in Pennsylvania and Ohio, with later generations then moving west to Wisconsin in the 1840s. Some trudged on to areas of the Iowa-Minnesota border, northern Missouri or eastern Kansas in the 1860s and 1870s, and finally many descendants of these families made the trek to the Pacific Northwest in the 1880s and 1890s. Utah also attracted many Welsh settlers due to the Mormons' missionary work in Wales in the 1840-1870 time period.

The immigration story of Welsh families is similar to that of so many other Europeans. Often the father came alone, obtained a job and then sent for the rest of the family. However, occasionally the entire family made the journey. Often Welsh men returned to the old country for a bride.

If your Welsh ancestors came in the 19th century, they probably sailed from Liverpool, England. In 1841, for example, this journey usually took 20 days, though there are cases of it taking six weeks. At this time steamships took about 15 days, and third-class accommodations cost eight pounds, eight shillings, or approximately $33.

Welsh families who went on to the Upper Midwest in the mid-19th century probably landed in New York, took a steamboat to Albany, then went by railroad to Buffalo, where they caught a boat that took them through the Great Lakes and to the Racine area, one of the earliest Welsh urban settlements in Wisconsin.

There was a mass emigration from Wales in the 19th century, caused by poor harvests.

There was a saying among the Welsh in America: "The first thing a Frenchman does in a new country is to build a trading post, an American builds a city, a German builds a beer hall, and a Welshman builds a church."

Churches were indeed central to the Welsh way of life and can be a great source for genealogical information on Welsh families. As early as 1839 there were some 46 Welsh churches in the United States, and by 1872 there were nearly 400. You will probably discover your Welsh families were Baptists, Wesleyan or Calvinistic Methodists, Congregationalists or Mormons. Obtaining historical information about these churches in the localities in which your Welsh families settled will lead you to the church records.

Contact historical societies of the states in which your Welsh ancestors lived for possible settlement histories. For example, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706, published "Welsh in Wisconsin," a small booklet available for about $2. It is a valuable guide for genealogists.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I.

Books tell about the ships that brought immigrants

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Dear Myra: Where can I find information about the ships that brought my ancestors to America? I would like to know the ships' names, types, dimensions, history and locate any photographs or drawings, as well as the captains' names.

Some of my family arrived in Boston in 1896, while others came to Philadelphia on the Anderson in 1750. — J.S., Orlando, Fla.

Answer: Mortan Allan's "Directory of European Passenger Steamship Arrivals," available at most libraries, lists all steamship arrivals in 1896 at the ports of New York and New Bedford, Mass. With an approximate date of arrival you can determine which ship brought your family.

In "Ships of Our Ancestors," by Michael J. Anuta, are photographs and drawings of hundreds of vessels, dating mostly from the 19th to early 20th centuries. This book (available from the author, North 2847, Highway 577, Menominee, Mich. 49858-9775 for $30) includes a fine bibliography that will aid your research.

For the history of steamships that carried immigrants to this country, contact Reference Librarian, Steamship Historical Society of America Collection, University of Baltimore Library, 1420 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21201.

The New York Public Library, Local History and Genealogy Division, has Lloyd's Index, which shows who built the ship, ownership and other details. Additionally, another book which your librarian can locate for you on interlibrary loan, if necessary, is "The North Atlantic Seaway," by M.P. Bonsur.

Additional information to help you in your challenging research may be available from The Steamship Historical Society of America, 414 Pelton Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10310; the Peabody Museum of Salem, Salem, Mass. 01970; and Mariner's Museum, Newport News, Va. 23606.

Dear Myra: Many members of my family were born and died in Illinois during the 1800s and early 1900s. The state and counties there did not start keeping records until 1916. Where else can I find proof of births, deaths and marriages for them? — MJS, Bothell, Wash.

Answer: It is true that Illinois did not keep birth and death records until 1916. However, some births and deaths from 1877 to 1916 were registered by county clerks.

Almost all marriage records will be found in the office of the county clerks, and usually date from the time the county was formed.

Most of the records you need now were generated at the county rather than state level. You can also use federal and state census records, cemetery records and newspaper obituaries.

Dear Myra: During the Revolutionary War my ancestor enlisted in North Carolina and served in Capt. Ezekiel Polk's Company of the 4th Regiment. Is there a place in North Carolina where I can obtain his enlistment papers? I'd like to learn where he was originally from and the names of his parents. — Mrs. JCB, Torrance, Calif.

Answer: North Carolina State Archives, 109 E. Jones, Raleigh, N.C. 27611, has Revolutionary Army Accounts (which do not give personal information), and Revolutionary vouchers, which only show name, amount paid and district in which paid. But it also has approximately 450 declarations made in various county courts by Revolutionary War veterans and their widows seeking a pension. These often contain valuable genealogical material. Arranged alphabetically, these can be searched for you.

North Carolina State Archives requires a $5 fee for each letter from out-of-state correspondents for which the archives staff will answer one question about one person. Also enclose a legal-size (No. 10), stamped, self-addressed envelope. Cost of copies of documents, if any, is additional.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I. For a beginner's genealogy kit, send $4 (postage paid), or questions (include self-addressed, stamped envelope) to Myra Vanderpool Gormley, Box 64316, Tacoma, Wash. 98464.

P-I 2-11-88

Focused strategy speeds up genealogical search

Myra Gormley

Family Tree

Source material for genealogical research is plentiful; the challenge is in determining which sources apply to your problem and then searching them systematically.

Successful genealogical research is the result of:

- Thorough knowledge of record sources. You must determine what records are available for the localities and time periods in which your ancestors lived and how you can access them.
- Organizing your searches with the record most likely to produce the needed information listed first. For example, a search in ship passenger lists seldom produces the birthplace of an immigrant ancestor. This information is most likely to be found in his naturalization papers.
- Careful construction of a research plan based on what is known and what has been found in the records searched. Determine a focused research strategy and prepare a research calendar/log.

Example: "To find out everything about my family" is an unfocused research strategy.

"To learn where my ancestor resided just prior to his arrival in Missouri in 1872" or "the exact date and place of her birth" are focused researched strategies.

Avoid the pitfall of "name gathering." Limit your searches to the places where your ancestors lived and specific time periods.

Be careful of incomplete research. Search records thoroughly to be sure there are no other entries for the same name. If there are others, check additional records to determine the identities of these individuals with the same name.

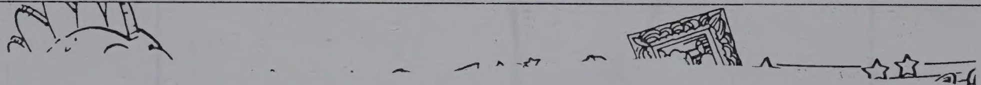
Carefully abstract information from all documents.

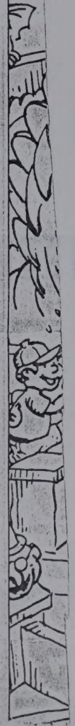
Abstracts should contain all names, including neighbors, witnesses, clerks and bondsmen; all places, dates and relationships; all references to other documents; all property description (land, personal, chattels and shares); all signatures or marks — EXACTLY as they appear; all historical information that may be clues to other sources such as occupation, religion, military service, nationality, membership in organizations and migration patterns.

Your search for each family in each locality in which they resided should encompass some or all of the following records:

1. Family History Library computerized files. Use the Family Search at many LDS (Mormon) Family History Centers.
2. Cemeteries.
3. Censuses.
4. Biographies.
5. Church records, and Bible records (many are available on microfilm through the Family History Library).
6. Court Records (especially probate and naturalization).
7. Directories.
8. Ship passenger lists.
9. Gazetteers and maps.
10. Published or microfilmed collections.
11. Periodicals (always search the major genealogical periodicals as well as those published by genealogical and historical societies in the locality of interest).
12. Vital records: births, marriages, deaths and divorces.
13. Voting registers.
14. Land and town records, and military and pension records.
15. County histories.

■ Myra Vanderpool Gormley is a columnist with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate who writes weekly in the P-I.





Excellent examples of a research calendar can be found on page 91 of "Ancestry's Guide to Research," by Johni Cerny & Arlene Eakle and in William Dollarhide's "Managing a Genealogical Project.".

The Family History Library, Publications Coordinator, 35 N.W. Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150, has available inexpensive "Research Outlines" (booklets) for each state, the United States in general and many foreign countries. The Research Outline for all of the U.S. states can be obtained for $10 (postpaid). A list of these publications can be obtained by sending a request with a self-addressed

PEDIGREE CHART

Chart No. 68

lu [illegible] on this chart is the same as no. 12 on chart no. __

2 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

Sara Hatfield
BORN: 1712
PLACE: Worchester, PA
MARR: 2-24-1733
PLACE:
DIED: After 1762
PLACE:
Anthony Conard
Spouse

3 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

me [illegible] address of submitter:

one:

4 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

5 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

6 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

7 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

8 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

9 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

10 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

11 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

12 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

13 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

14 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
MARR:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

15 ______
BORN:
PLACE:
DIED:
PLACE:

② From Compendium of Am.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler

Address

City, State

te

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 25 on chart No. 5.

Chart No. 18

4 JOHN HAWKS ②
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b. ENGLAND
m. 1640 1662 -6-30 Hadley SLE
d.
p.d -WINDSOR, CONN.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2 Eleazur Hawkes (HAWKS) (ELEAZER)②
(Father of No. 1)
* b. 1655
p.b.
* m. 4-30-1689 @ ~~HADLEY~~ DEERFIELD, MASS. (?)
* d. 1727 ? 3-27-1721 ? (T.G)
p.d DEERFIELD, MASS. ?

5 ELIZABETH ②
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Thankful Hawkes (Taylor) THOMAS OF DEERFIELD, MASS
b. 2-26-1689 (90) (TWIN)
p.b. DEERFIELD, MASS *
m.
d.
p.d.
SHE MARRIED 3-8-1728(9) COL. WM SYMES OF NORTHFIELD

*6 WILLIAM SMEAD (?)
(Father of No. 3)
* b. 1635 (?)
p.b.
* m. 12-31-1658 (?) @ DORCHESTER *
d. BEFORE 1704 (NORTHAMPTON OR DEERFIELD)
p.d

3 JUDITH SMEAD ** (JUDETH)
(Mother of No. 1)
* b. 2-18-1664 (5) (E)
p.b. DEERFIELD, MASS
* d. 1-27-1718-19
p.d.

*7 ELIZABETH LAWRENCE (?)
(Mother of No. 3)
* b. 1642 (?)
p.b. HINGHAM, MASS
* d. 2-29-1704 "SLAIN BY THE ENEMY"
p.d. DEERFIELD

DANIEL ASHLEY
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d Try: John Hawkes Dorchester, Ma., Windsor, Conn, Hadley, Mass.

9
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

*12 WILLIAM SMEAD (?)
(Father of No. 6)
b. ENG
p.b.
m. 1635 (4) (?) @ DEERFIELD
d.
p.d ENGLAND.

13 JUDITH (STOUGHTON) DENMAN (widow)
(Mother of No. 6)
b. (ENGLAND)
p.b.
d. 3-1639
p.d. DORCHESTER, MASS

14 THOMAS LAWRENCE **
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b. HINGHAM COUNTY, KENT, ENG.
m. 1638 (HINGHAM, MASS) ??
d. 11-5-1644
p.d HINGHAM

15 ELIZABETH, BATES **
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d. 2-18-1679
p.d.

16
b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

17
b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

18
b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

19
b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

20
b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

21
b. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

22
b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

23
b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

24
b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

25
b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

26
b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

27
b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

28
b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

29
b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

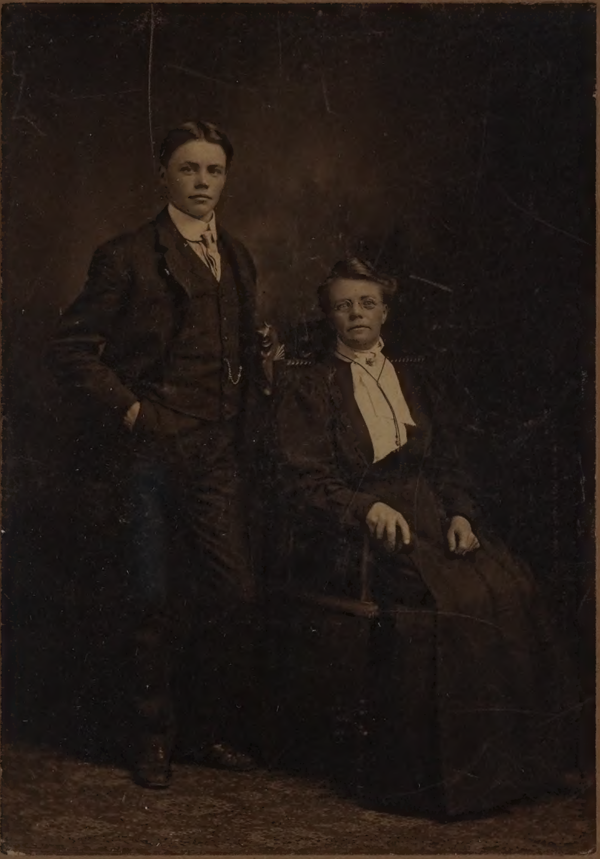
30 JAMES BATES DORCHESTER (OF **)
b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

31 ALICE (????)
b. 1657 ??? (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)
d.

* N.E. MARRIAGES PRIOR TO 1700: REF. BOSTON N.E.G.S.

** From Bridges Geneal. + A Smead Genealogy

Form A2. Copyright 1963 by The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Logan, Utah, publishers of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. Send for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.



Sundvooth
REDFIELD, S.D.

Claus Zoodsma
age 16
Mathie Zoodsma

Dear Dorothy, Here
are the precious letters
written by your mother to
me so long ago. I would
like the boys to read them
too, after which you may
keep them. I do not know
where our ancestors were born. For they
neglected to put that fact in the records.
It would be so interesting to know for
sure. I suppose they didn't think
to put down the place. they just re-
corded the births, and deaths. but not
where born or died. I have great-
grandfathers large old leather calf-
bound Bible. "James Salsbury's book.
A present from the Lord", it says and
he was born June 20 - 1785: married to
Susan Curtis Jan 1st. 1810 - (age 16 yrs.)
since she was born Feb 22nd 1794. and

With every good wish -

As now you start another year
This brings a greeting to express
A wish that's warm
and most sincere
For 12 MONTHS filled
with happiness!

Ruth & Helen.
Jan 4 - 1946.

died Aug 14 - 1839 age 44 yrs. 6 mos. and eight days, having been the mother of ten children." That is the record in the front of the Bible: then in the center are recorded the names of all ten of them - but not the birth place - The second child was Daniel Salsbury born May 5 - 1814. died. (I am sure in Waunakee or Madison Wis.) May 31 - 1881. He was our Grand father, the father of our mothers. His wife was Mary Emmaline Wheeler. a very old family I have lots of data & records on. In this old Bible there was a large record sheet of the families of those preceding our grand fathers time but it has been cut out and is lost to us. Uncle Jims daughter Pearl did that but promised to return it and never did. My mother didn't want her to do it but she persisted & carried it off. I know Mother felt badly about it &

American Greetings
10 NB365
© U.S.A.

Greetings for
the New Year

January -

Hope you keep well and get rested up.

Love,

Helen.

MADE IN U. S. A. Gibson 15V880
2

A VALENTINE FOR

An Especially Good Friend

Just wondering about you and how you are doing.

Things around here are very humdrum and ordinary. except I just had my 3rd molar extracted this year. It was abcessed - so I guess more will follow eventually.

I love this weather. the past day or so - We did have more than our share of rain in

Hi -

When it comes to
good wishes,
There's simply no end
To the nice things
I've wished
An especially good friend...
You!

Be ♥ My
Valentine

Clarmont Manor
2/13/73

Dear Dorothy,

Always glad to hear from you. I think you are brave and doing well as you keep house by yourself and keep up with church and Eastern Star activities. Are you located near the business center and your friend Helga? I am about six blocks from our shopping center, but it is too far for me to walk as I have trouble with my feet & am not a good walker. Am thankful I can still drive the car. Renewed my drivers license at my last birthday. But I do not drive into Los Angeles – traffic too heavy & swift. Thankful too for generally good health!

You wrote that Carl's daughter was interested in learning of the Salisbury background of our family. We have an old family bible which belonged to our great grandfather:

James Salisbury { b. June 20, 1785
d. ?

married to Susan Curtis { b. Feb. 22, 1794
in Jan. 1810. d. Aug. 14, 1839

They had 10 children, one of whom was our grand father:

Daniel Salisbury { b. May 5, 1814
d. May 31, 1881

married to Mary Emmaline Wheeler

They had 7 children

James. b. May 7, 1842. d. 1920

Miles, b. Sept. 3, 1843. d. 1927

John, b. May 6, 1845. d. ?

Emma, b. Jan. 9, 1848. d. 1924

Our dear mothers { Laura, b. Feb. 1, 1850, d. 1923
in East Springfield, Penn. (near Erie)
Ella, b. Aug. 15, 1859, d. 1903

Lillie, b. Oct. 22, 1861. d. 1871

Our grandfather Salisbury moved west to Madison, Wis. and had a farm near a small town called Waunakee. After his death the farm was sold & division made and my father, N. J. Christianson, and mother and your mother, Aunt Ella, decided to move west To Dakota Territory & father went 1st in 1881, then moved Spring of '82.

I think we have some information about our grandmother's Wheeler side of the family. But I can't put my hands on it just now.

I am inclosing a copy of our Claremont Manor monthly bulletin, called "Manoritems," to give you a little idea about the place where we now live, and the kinds of activities and programs available. I've checked some that I specially enjoy. Many evening programs begin at 6:30 when I need to be with Ruth, but I go once or twice a month when our nurse Virginia can come back to be with Ruth. There is a nice library here, too.

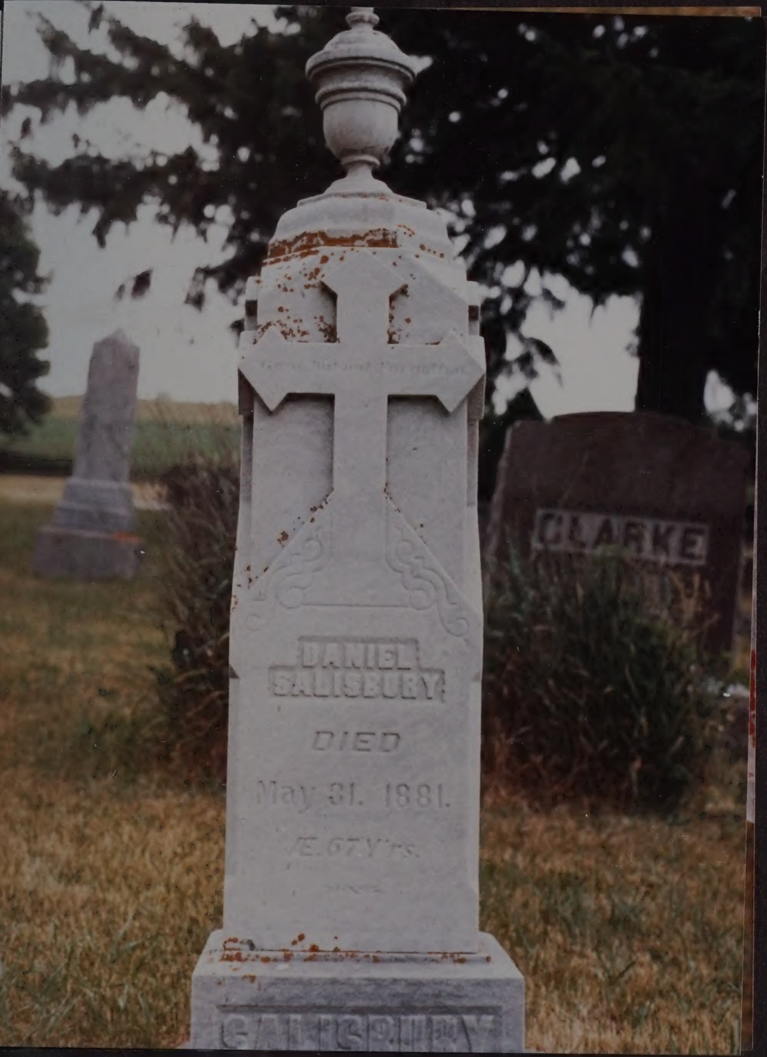
The Manor was opened

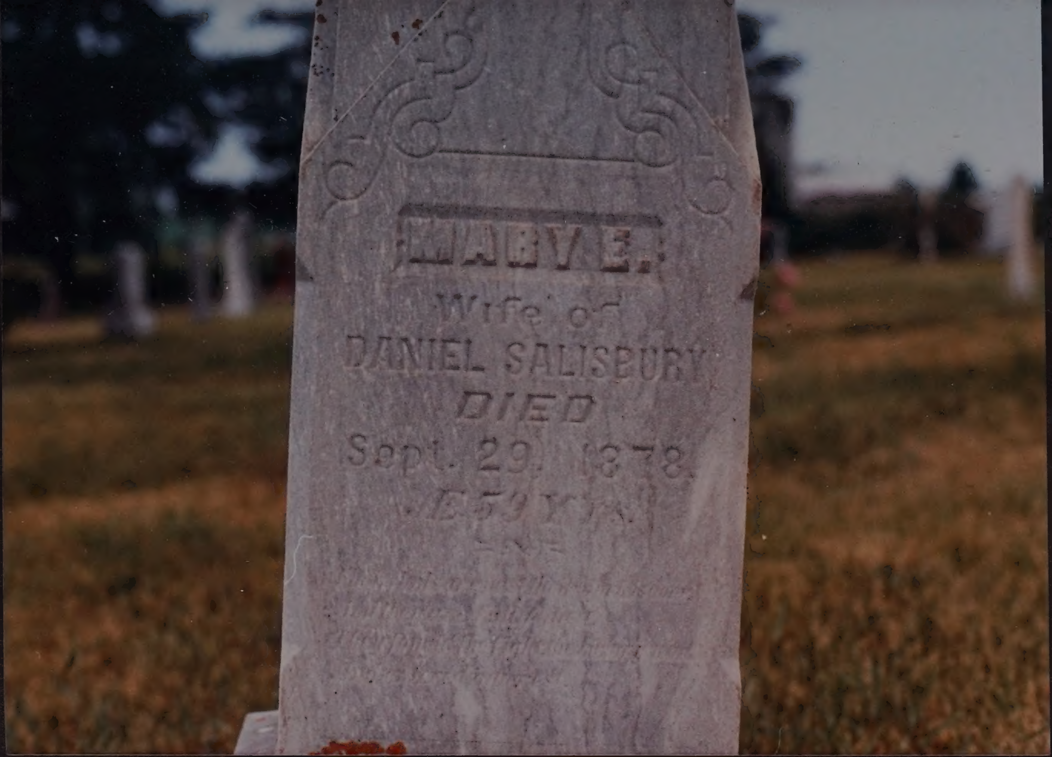
in 1949, and now in the little paper they print items about earlier days so new comers may know and appreciate developments here. The Medical Unit, where Ruth is, is about a block from the apt. and close to the big dining room where I go for lunch and dinner. I like to get my own breakfast here at the apt.

This prolonged cold rainy weather has been hard on Ruth - increasing her pain. We are both looking forward to sunshine and warmer weather when she can sit outdoors a bit. I took her some daffodils from our garden, today for a valentine.

Love from us both, always,

Helen and Ruth.


DANIEL
SALISBURY
DIED
May 31. 1881.
Æ. 67 Y'rs.
CLARKE


MARY E.
Wife of
DANIEL SALISBURY
DIED
Sept. 29, 1878.
Æ. 59 Yrs.

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

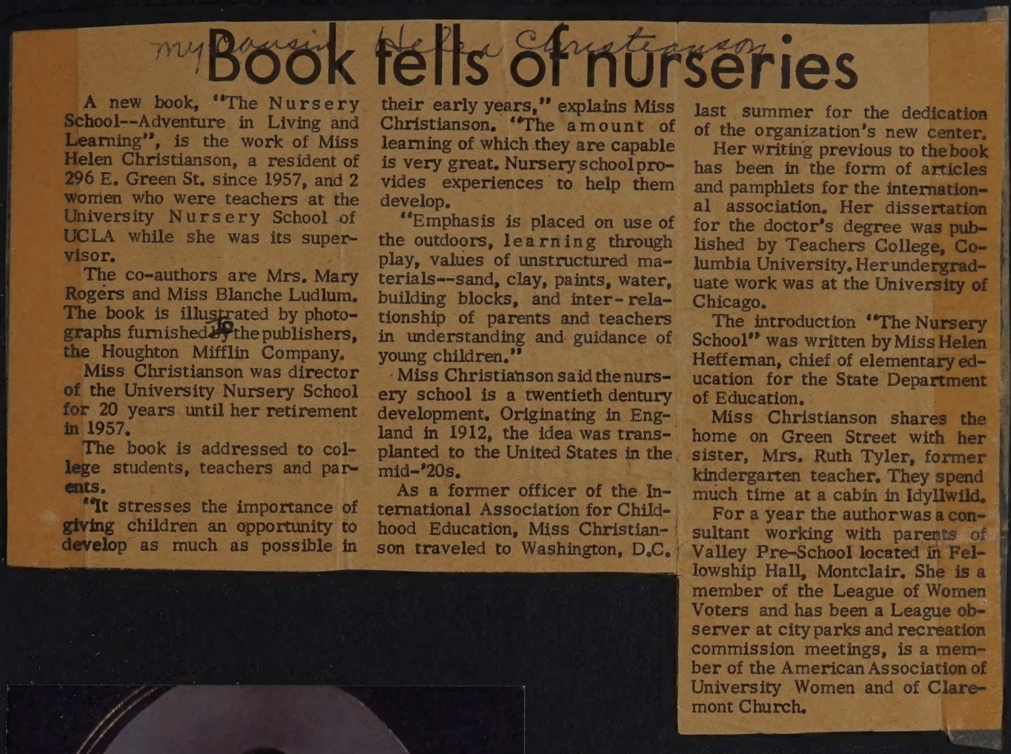
THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK



my Cousin Helen Christianson

Book tells of nurseries

A new book, "The Nursery School--Adventure in Living and Learning", is the work of Miss Helen Christianson, a resident of 296 E. Green St. since 1957, and 2 women who were teachers at the University Nursery School of UCLA while she was its supervisor.

The co-authors are Mrs. Mary Rogers and Miss Blanche Ludlum. The book is illustrated by photographs furnished by the publishers, the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Miss Christianson was director of the University Nursery School for 20 years until her retirement in 1957.

The book is addressed to college students, teachers and parents.

"It stresses the importance of giving children an opportunity to develop as much as possible in their early years," explains Miss Christianson. "The amount of learning of which they are capable is very great. Nursery school provides experiences to help them develop.

"Emphasis is placed on use of the outdoors, learning through play, values of unstructured materials--sand, clay, paints, water, building blocks, and inter-relationship of parents and teachers in understanding and guidance of young children."

Miss Christianson said the nursery school is a twentieth dentury development. Originating in England in 1912, the idea was transplanted to the United States in the mid-'20s.

As a former officer of the International Association for Childhood Education, Miss Christianson traveled to Washington, D.C. last summer for the dedication of the organization's new center.

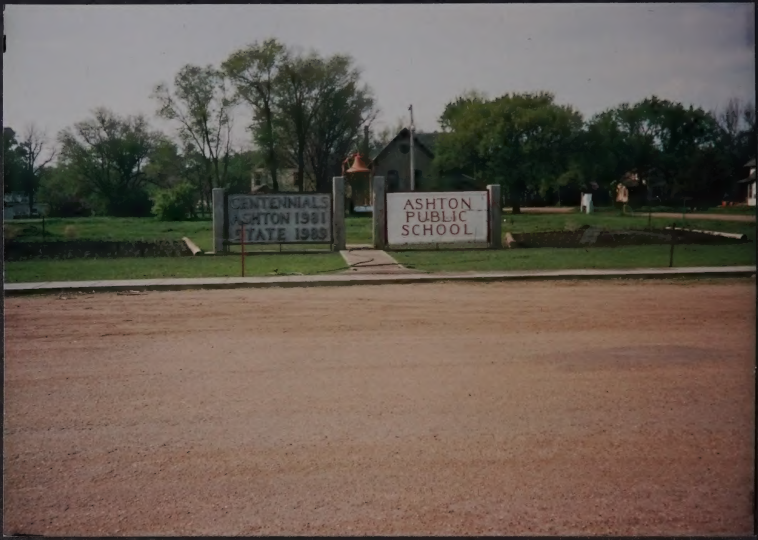
Her writing previous to the book has been in the form of articles and pamphlets for the international association. Her dissertation for the doctor's degree was published by Teachers College, Columbia University. Her undergraduate work was at the University of Chicago.

The introduction "The Nursery School" was written by Miss Helen Heffernan, chief of elementary education for the State Department of Education.

Miss Christianson shares the home on Green Street with her sister, Mrs. Ruth Tyler, former kindergarten teacher. They spend much time at a cabin in Idyllwild.

For a year the author was a consultant working with parents of Valley Pre-School located in Fellowship Hall, Montclair. She is a member of the League of Women Voters and has been a League observer at city parks and recreation commission meetings, is a member of the American Association of University Women and of Claremont Church.

G. Anderson
RED
SO


CENTENNIALS
ASHTON 1981
STATE 1989
ASHTON
PUBLIC
SCHOOL